

GOVERNOR VISITS REDS IN PRISON

Sacco and Vanzetti Hold Separate Interviews With Executive.

By the Associated Press.

BOSTON, July 22.—Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, in whose hands, with the consent of the executive council, lies the pardoning power, visited the State prison today and interviewed Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, under sentence of death for murder. He also talked with Celestino Madeiros, awaiting electrocution for another murder, who has asserted that members of a gang with which he was associated committed the murders of which Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted.

In the office of Warden William Hendry, who was present during the interviews, the governor first talked for 15 minutes with Madeiros and then for the same length of time with Sacco. Then Vanzetti was called in.

Vanzetti Carries Notes.

Vanzetti as he entered the office had in his hand two or three sheets of paper, apparently covered with notes. It was evident that he had more to say to the governor than the other two prisoners.

It was the first time that Sacco and Vanzetti, whose case has echoed through several continents, had seen daylight since they were taken to the State prison from the Dedham jail the first of this month.

Spite of their hunger strike, which has continued since Sunday morning last, they appeared to be in good physical condition and walked with a firm step. The strike was begun as a protest against what the men considered excessive secrecy surrounding the governor's personal investigation into their case, the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee has announced.

Protest Is Planned.

As the men were brought from their cells, one by one, each was accompanied by a deputy warden and a prison guard. They were not handcuffed.

Circulars signed by the defense committee, saying that the committee was chosen Sunday, July 21, as the date for "an international protest" against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, were distributed in Massachusetts today. They called on friends of the two men to assemble on that day. The committee has applied for a permit to hold a parade in Boston on July 31, but decision has not yet been made whether it will be granted.

Vanzetti left the warden's office after talking with the governor for an hour. Gov. Fuller left the prison a few minutes later, after telling newspaper men that he had nothing to say about the interview.

Had Given Up Hope.

Prior to the governor's visit Sacco was reported to have given up hope for the first time in the seven-year fight that he and his fellow prisoner

to make upon the letter of the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee calling upon him "in the name of humanity" to throw open to the public the hearings he has been conducting and suggesting he is biased.

The advisory committee named to make the independent investigation and report on the case will hear arguments of counsel representing State and defense next Monday. The members are President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, President Samuel Stratton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and former Judge Robert Grant of the Probate Court.

Sympathetic Parade Planned.

A new ground of contention has been opened by attempts of the defense committee to obtain a permit for a sympathetic parade on Sunday, July 31, from the north end to the Boston common.

Committee members were arraigned against Police Supt. Michael H. Crowley in a vigorously disputed hearing before the street commissioners. The superintendent reminded the commission of the violence which attended a radical parade in 1917. The commission took the matter under advisement.

At the prison a physical examination of both men revealed that they had been kept perceptibly from their starvation diets. No attempt has been made to force them to eat, although Warden William Hendry has been given full power to do that should he feel it necessary.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/30/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/hut

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Had Given Up Hope.

Prior to the governor's visit Sacco was reported to have given up hope for the first time in the seven-year fight that he and his fellow prisoner have waged to prove their innocence of the double murder which they were convicted.

He so told his wife, Mrs. Rose Sacco, yesterday when she visited the Charlestown State Prison, where he and Vansetti are hunger striking in protest against the secrecy of Gov. Alvan T. Fuller's investigation of their case.

Moved by the interview, Mrs. Sacco left the prison with the announcement that her husband had "given up all hope."

Committee Studies Data.

"If the governor's hearings were public that might give him courage, but he feels that the secrecy is a bad sign," she added.

While the condemned men today were in the sixth day of their self-enforced abstinence from the prison fare, the governor's advisory committee was considering the voluminous data it had collected in a month's investigation which was concluded yesterday.

The governor has had no comment

The Looking
7/28/52
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SEES ADVISERS

SACCO CASE PROBE

Presiding Justice at Trial Is Closet-

ed With Trio Aiding Gov.

Fuller on Action.

By the Associated Press.

BOSTON, July 12.—Judge Webster Thayer, who presided at the trial of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti and who sentenced them to death for murder, today appeared before the special advisory committee of the governor, which is reviewing the case.

Judge Thayer had been criticized for rulings during the trial and was accused of prejudice in affidavits filed recently.

When he arrived at the Statehouse, Assistant District Attorney Dudley P. Ranney, William G. Thompson, chief of defense counsel, and his associate, who had been closeted with President Lowell of Harvard, President Stratton of Technology and Judge Robert Grant, who compose the committee, left the room.

The committee was appointed by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller to advise him, although he alone has the power to save the condemned radicals from the electric chair the week of August 10.

EVENING STAR
Wash., D. C.
7/22/27

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62-155-701

August 11, 1927.

RECORDED
AUG 12 1927

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LUDWIG:

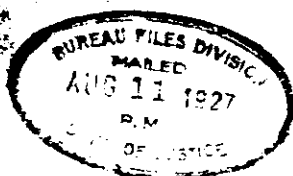
I am transmitting attached hereto for your information a copy of a communication and inclosure received from the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department relative to the Sacco-Vanzetti matter.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Inc. 242422

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DATE 6/30/82 BY SP-100/PC



W. B. O'N

#9

Form 1560

Part of page 2 of The
New York Times issue of
August 4, 1927, containing
among other things relating
to the Dacso-Vanzetti case
a statement attributed to
Celia Vanzetti, Secretary
of the Student Dacso-Vanzetti
Committee, urging people
in America to stop working.

Treasury Department
SECRET-SERVICE DIVISION
OFFICE OF CHIEF

Washington, D. C., August 7, 1927

Respectfully referred to the Director
Bureau of Investigation, Department
of Justice, Washington.

W. J. Moore
INVESTIGATION

61-126
AUG 12 1927

RECORDED & INDEX

61-126-781

AUG 6 1927

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DIV. OF INVESTIGATION

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Sacco-Vanzetti case follows strictly the rules of law laid down here many years ago and adhered to since.

The Massachusetts rule gives the presiding judge in a civil or a criminal case the widest discretion. His rulings as to the facts are practically absolute. While his rulings as to the law are subject to reversal by the hands of the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court is virtually supreme as to findings of fact.

The Supreme Court in the leading case which it cites as controlling the issue, *Davis vs. the Boston Elevated Railway*, has said:

"The question is not whether the court should take a different view of the evidence or should have made the opposite decision from that made by the trial judge. To sustain the exceptions it is necessary to decide that no conscientious judge, acting intelligently, could honestly have taken the view expressed by him. That we are not prepared to do."

This plainly means that in order to sustain the exceptions the Supreme Court would have to decide that Judge Thayer was neither intelligent nor honest in denying a new trial.

The Supreme Court, therefore, finds that Judge Thayer in denying a new trial to the defendants did so because he did not believe the alleged confession by Madeiros, who formed the main support of the case for a new trial. The Supreme Court finds no reason to criticize his ruling and even points out that the confession of itself would not be admissible. But on these matters of fact the court says the judge's rulings are final.

Although the court bases its decision on the ground that it has the right to overrule Judge Thayer's findings of fact, the decision upholds the conduct of the District Attorney and that of the Department of Justice officials, and sees nothing to warrant a finding that they pursued an unethical or an illegal course.

It seems to be plain that the Supreme Court feels there were no errors of consequence in the trial of the case.

It can hardly be said that this case has been hastily decided. The defendants have had the benefit of large funds and zealous friends. Many prominent persons in the community have expressed grave doubts both as to the conduct of the trial and the guilt of the defendants.

There still remains an appeal to the Governor and Council and at the proper time the way will be open for the submission of matters, which while perhaps not admissible in court may fairly be taken into consideration.

It might be said that, to laymen but perhaps not to the legal profession, there is rather disquieting stress laid upon the statement early in the decision that "It is not imperative that a new trial be granted even though the evidence is newly discovered, and, if presented to a jury, would justify a different verdict."

This is stern doctrine for a capital case to which the court says it applies. *Boston (Mass.) Post*, 4-6-

New York Times.

THE WEATHER

Fair and slightly warmer today and tomorrow; moderate winds.
Temperature yesterday—Max. 71, min. 66.
For weather report see Page 62.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1927.

TWO CENTS In Greater New York THREE CENTS Elsewhere in the U. S.

SAYS FULLER, AND MUST DIE; TOLD JURY, CALLS TRIAL FAIR; EXECUTION OF PAIR SET FOR AUG. 10

NEWS STUNS THE DEFENSE

Decision Is 'Unbelievably Brutal,' Says Statement by the Committee.

WILL CONTINUE THE FIGHT

Asks Millions Throughout the World to Join in Last Desperate Protest.

PATROLS PUT NEAR PRISON

Guard Is Thrown Around the Hotel Where Governor Fuller Spends the Night.

From a Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 4.—Gardner Jackson, Chairman of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, issued the following statement at 1:15 o'clock this morning.

"The decision of the Governor was delivered at such a late hour that proper answer cannot be prepared to it before morning. The decision is unbelievably brutal in its partiality, and even more brutal in the omission of facts—not only facts brought out in the course of the case, like the frame-up of expert testimony as shown by the Proctor affidavit, but also facts of the most overwhelming significance established behind closed doors, both before the Advisory Committee and the Gov-

Crowds Awaited the Governor's Decision; Fuller's Homes and Other Buildings Guarded

BOSTON, Aug. 3 (AP).—Throngs in the streets in front of the newspaper bulletin boards tonight attested to the wide interest in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The watchers, who included many women, waited quietly for several hours for the word to come of Governor Fuller's decision. A sprinkling of patrolmen paced the sidewalks where the crowds were the largest.

A detail of patrolmen was assigned to the vicinity of the Phillips house of the Massachusetts General Hospital, where Mrs. Fuller was at the bedside of her son, who is recovering from an operation for appendicitis. Another detail patrolled the vicinity of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in the early part of the evening when the Governor was there.

The Governor's city home in Beacon Street, his Summer home at Rye Beach, N. H.; the State prison, the County Courthouse and jail here and the county jail in Plymouth, Vanzetti's home, also were closely guarded.

Full Text of Gov. Fuller's Decision, Ending Long Fight of Prisoners

He Sketches the Crime of Which Sacco and Vanzetti Were Accused, Reviews the Trial in Detail and Concludes by Declaring the Verdict Right and the Men Guilty as Charged.

From a Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

STATE HOUSE, Boston, Mass., Aug. 3.—Following is the complete text of the official decision of Governor Fuller in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti:

Decision of Governor Alvan T. Fuller in the matter of the appeal of Bartolomeo Vanzetti and Nicola Sacco from the sentence of death imposed under the laws of the Commonwealth:

On April 15, 1920, a paymaster and his guard were held up, robbed and brutally murdered at Braintree, Mass. On May 16, 1920, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were arrested; they were later

proceedings have been attacked by some of the friends of the accused men and their counsel.

The attacks on the jury trial take two forms: First, it is asserted that the men are innocent and that there was not sufficient evidence before the jury to justify a finding of guilty; second, it is asserted that the trial itself was unfair.

The attacks on the proceedings

DECISION LATE AT NIGHT

State Executive Board Announces the Original Verdict in Famous Case.

POSITIVE IN CONVICTION

Three Questions Involved in Case as He Sees It, and Answers Them Fully.

PRISONERS NOT YET TO

Warden Decides It Inadvisable to Inform Them of Doom Until Today.

From a Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—That Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were guilty of the payroll murders and robbery at South Braintree on April 15, 1920, for which they have been condemned to die during the week of August 10, was the decision of Governor Alvan T. Fuller, made public at 11:30 o'clock tonight at the State House.

Governor Fuller declared there was no sufficient reason for executive intervention; that there was no justifiable reason for granting a new trial; that the Dedham trial was conducted fairly and without prejudice by Judge Webster Thayer.

The Governor completely exonerated the judges and jury against charges of bias.

ner.

"Inasmuch as the committee and the Governor must justify themselves by reason, and not by partisan fiat, these facts must be disclosed in their entirety. It is a solemn truth that one cannot know the demonstrated facts of the case from the Governor's statement.

"The days separating Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair are few, but this defense committee will continue to fight for justice for these two men. Our faith in their innocence is unshaken. We call upon the millions of people throughout the world who have supported them to come forward and join us in this last desperate effort to stay the hand of the judicial hangman."

All through yesterday the defense headquarters of Sacco and Vanzetti housed anxious men and women. A spirit of optimism reigned. Smiles were quick to wreath the faces of all with the entrance of another visitor. None thought of supper.

As 8 o'clock in the evening drew near, faces appeared drawn and white. What few smiles were seen were ostensibly forced. What little laughs were heard bordered on hysteria. The tension was taut.

With every shrill ring of the telephone all eyes were turned on Mary Donovan, Recording Secretary of the Defense Committee, as she picked up the receiver.

Committee in Despair.

At 9:20 word was telephoned that the Governor had left the State House and that the decision would be announced at 10 o'clock.

"God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!" were the first words that greeted the announcement of Governor Fuller's decision by Mary Donovan as she received it over the telephone from the State House.

The words were expressed by Allcande Fellicant, at whose instance, seven years ago, the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee was formed, and who has acted as Treasurer since its inception.

A wave of despair swept over the more than forty people assembled there. Some of them had spent each evening of the last few years in the same office, working to free the two men.

No Crowd at Headquarters.

To Miss Donovan fell the lot of going to Mrs. Sacco and breaking the news. Mrs. Sacco received the tidings stoically and would make no comment.

The absence of crowds around defense headquarters was a surprise. In a closely populated Italian section, it was thought that the streets would be filled during the evening and a large squad of plainclothes men was stationed in and about the section. Not more than a handful were at the entrance all during the evening.

After the decision had reached the defense office, a battery of photographers gathered at the entrance flashing pictures of the men and women leaving, their heavy and lagging steps eloquently displaying their frame of mind and spirits.

Thompson Declines Comment.

William G. Thompson, attorney for the condemned men, went to his home in Newton shortly after 6 P. M. planning to return to his office in the Tremont Building to await the news of the Governor's decision. Upon being informed that the decision would not be announced until 9:30 P. M. or later he decided

Continued on Page Three.

der. The verdict was followed by seven motions for a new trial and two appeals to the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, all of which were heard and later denied. Prior to the trial of the women in this case Vanzetti had been arrested, tried and convicted of an attempted hold-up on Dec. 24, 1919, at Bridge-water, Mass., and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

The appeal to the Governor was presented by counsel for the accused on May 3 of the present year. It was my first official connection with the case.

This appeal, presented to me in accordance with the provision in the Constitution of our Commonwealth, has been considered without intent on my part to sustain the courts if I became convinced that an error had been committed or that the trial had been unfair to the accused.

Saw Doubts in Minds of Many.

I realized at the outset that there were many sober-minded and conscientious men and women who were genuinely troubled about the guilt or innocence of the accused and the fairness of their trial. It seemed to me I ought to attempt to set the minds of such people at rest if it could be done; but I realized that with all I could do personally to find out the truth, some people might well in the end doubt the correctness of any conclusion that I, or in fact any other one man, might reach. I believed that I could best reassure these honest doubters by having a committee conduct an investigation entirely independent of my own, their report to be made to me and to be of help in reaching correct conclusions.

I felt that if, after such a committee had conducted its investigation independently, we were not in substantial agreement, then the course of Massachusetts justice did not flow in as clear a channel as I believed it should. The final decision and responsibility was, of course, mine.

For this committee I desired men who were not only well and favorably known for their achievements in their own lines, but men whose reputation for intelligence, open-mindedness, intellectual honesty and good judgment were above reproach. I asked to serve on that committee, President Abbott Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, former Judge Robert Grant and President Samuel W. Stratton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

No one of them hesitated when asked to serve. They began work as soon as their other affairs could be arranged, labored continuously during much of June and through July, holding their sessions independently, and arrived unanimously at a conclusion which is wholly in accord with mine. The public owes these gentlemen its gratitude for their high-minded, unselfish service on this disagreeable and extremely important problem.

Court Proceedings in Case.

The court proceedings in this case may be divided into two parts: First, the trial before the jury with Judge Thayer presiding; second, the hearings on the successive petitions for a new trial which were addressed to the Judge and passed upon by him. All those

are in substance that the Judge was biased and unable to give the motions fair and impartial consideration.

The inquiry that I have conducted has had to do with the following questions:

Was the jury trial fair? Were the accused entitled to a new trial?

Are they guilty or not guilty?

As to the first question, complaint has been made that the defendants were prosecuted and convicted because they were anarchists. As a matter of fact, the issue of anarchy was brought in them as an explanation of their suspicious conduct. Their counsel, against the advice of Judge Thayer, decided to attribute their actions and conduct to the fact that they were anarchists, suggesting that they were armed to protect themselves, that they were about to start out at 10 o'clock at night to collect radical literature and that the reason they lied was to save their friends.

Cites Opinions of Jurors.

I have consulted with every member of the jury now alive, eleven in number. They considered the Judge fair; that he gave them no indication of his own opinion of the case.

Affidavits have been presented claiming that the Judge was prejudiced. I see no evidence of prejudice in his conduct of the trial. That he had an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused after hearing the evidence is natural and inevitable.

The allegation has been made that conditions in the court room were prejudicial to the accused. After careful inquiry of the jury and others, I find no evidence to support this allegation. I find the jurors were thoroughly honest men and that they were reluctant to find these men guilty, but were forced to do so by the evidence.

I can see no warrant for the assertion that the jury trial was unfair. The charge of the Judge was satisfactory to the counsel for the accused, and no exceptions were taken to it. The Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth has considered such of the more than 20 exceptions taken during the course of the trial as counsel for the accused chose to argue and overruled them all, thus establishing that the proceedings were without legal flaw.

Sees Trial Fairly Conducted.

I have read the record and examined many witnesses and the jurymen to see from a layman's standpoint whether the trial was fairly conducted. I am convinced that it was.

The next question is whether newly discovered evidence was of sufficient merit to warrant a new trial.

After the verdict against these men, their counsel filed and argued before Judge Thayer seven distinct supplementary motions for a new trial, six of them on the ground of newly discovered evidence. All of which were denied.

I have examined all of these motions and read the affidavits in support of them to see whether they presented any valid reason for granting the accused men a new trial. I am convinced that they do not and I am further convinced that the presiding Judge

Continued on Page Two.

or unfairness; and that there was no valid reason for a new trial on the basis of newly discovered evidence; discarded the confession of Celestino Madaleno, who swore that, while he took part in the "South Braintree murders," and hold-up, Sacco and Vanzetti were not implicated; and pointed out that the advisory committee designated by him was unanimously of his opinion.

The committee consisted of President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University; President Samuel W. Stratton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and former Judge of Probate Robert Grant.

Warden to Tell Men Today.

Warden Hendry of Charlestown State Prison received the news of Governor Fuller's decision almost as soon as it was given out at the State House. He said he would not convey it to the condemned men until tomorrow, after their second night in the death house.

The decision is expected to speed up world-wide protests on behalf of the two anarchists, whose sympathizers have kept up a continuous agitation for seven years.

The decision made public tonight was perhaps the most carefully guarded secret concerning an appeal in a criminal case that has ever been locked in the bosom of a Chief Executive. Yesterday, an authoritative source in the official family of Governor Fuller stated that the Governor would neither send the men to the electric chair nor would he allow them to go scot free.

The statement was made with emphasis and apparently out of full knowledge of the Governor's decision. There was no equivocation, no "ifs, buts or ands." This gave rise at the eleventh hour to the apparently well-authenticated report that a reprieve under certain conditions would be the solution.

Now that the Governor has decided to allow the law to take its course, it will not be necessary for him to consult with the State Executive Council. That body was to have held a regular meeting at noon today and was requested to hold over until tomorrow. This was interpreted by the defense as a hopeful sign, as consultation with the council meant to them anything but the death sentence.

Governor Defines His Inquiry.

The inquiry of the Governor was concerned, as he explained in his decision, with these questions:

"Was the jury trial fair?"

"Were the accused entitled to a new trial?"

"Are they guilty or not guilty?"

He declared that the eleven living members of the jury were of the opinion that the men had a fair trial. Discussing the allegations of prejudice against Judge Webster Thayer, Governor Fuller cleared the presiding Judge and said he saw no evidence of prejudice in his conduct of the trial.

The Governor's decision had been awaited by throngs in the Boston streets, a tense situation existing as they waited for hours while copies

of the Governor's decision were being prepared for the press.

Plans for doubling of guards before the State House and the guarding of public officials will be drawn up tomorrow. Fred H. Kimball, Superintendent of the State House, ordered a double watch of the State House doors beginning at 11 o'clock tonight. The Governor looked grave when he entered the State House at 8:25 o'clock this evening. He was unshaven and there were deep lines in his face. He was followed by Herman MacDonald, his secretary, and Frank Mahan, a stenographer, who carried a typewriter.

Refuses to Comment on Decision.

"Quite a delegation," the Governor remarked, as he surveyed nearly fifty newspaper correspondents and photographers. He went into his office carrying the familiar small brown leather suitcase which has been his companion since he began the investigation three months ago.

At 8:50 the Governor emerged. He had agreed previously to submit to a fifteen-minute interview. Instead he read the following statement, which he had written on the back of a large manila envelope:

"I am very sorry not to oblige you with an interview. I can truthfully say I am very tired, and I trust the report will speak for itself. I would prefer not to indulge in any supplementary statement at this time."

In answer to questions he said he would read proof on his decision and then probably go to his Summer home in Rye, N. H. Then he left the building, descending in the automatic elevator.

The decision had been promised to the correspondents for 9:30 or 10 o'clock, but there were apparently changes to be made in the course of reading the transcript over the telephone to the Governor, and his opinion in the historic case was not given out until 11:30.

It is a document about two thousand words long and does not indicate just what the Governor expects the Executive Council to do tomorrow. It was flashed to a waiting world by telegraph, cable, telephone and radio.

Believes Trial Was Fair.

Governor Fuller in his review of the internationally famous case, found nothing, he said, to support the charge that conditions in the court room were prejudicial to the defendants, nor could he see any warrant for the assertion that the jury was unfair.

Having read the record and examined witnesses himself, Governor Fuller was of the opinion that the trial was fairly conducted.

Discussing the petition for a new trial on the basis of newly discovered evidence, the Governor further upheld Judge Thayer in refusing a new trial on the ground of alleged new evidence furnished on behalf of the defense.

He also pointed out that the State Supreme Judicial Court had read the affidavits containing the new matter and had refused to sustain the contention of counsel for the men.

Throws Out Madeiros' "Confession."

The Governor discarded entirely the confession of Celestino Madeiros, self-confessed murderer of a Wrentham bank cashier, now in the death house awaiting execution. Madeiros had declared that he and the Morelli gang of Providence took part in the South Braintree hold-up and murders and that Sacco and Vanzetti were nothing to do with the case.

As to the most vital question of all, whether Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty, the Governor said he

chaplain, did not visit Sacco or Vanzetti today. Neither of the prisoners expressed any desire to have any spiritual advisers see him. Sacco and Vanzetti are listed on the prison records as Catholics.

Ignore Solace of Religion.

Vanzetti renounced all religious beliefs when he became converted to the doctrine of anarchy. Sacco always has been an atheist. The two men were the first to ignore the solace of religion, which is offered daily to the occupants of the cells in the death house.

For the first time in many months, the mail at the State House was normal. A copy of a telegram addressed to the Governor, and signed Amy W. Damon, was made public. It read:

"I am a member of the Republican State Committee of Cape and Plymouth districts. I know Vanzetti well. Believe him innocent and that he had an unfair trial."

News was received by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee that Vanzetti's sister had left Italy for this country. It is possible that she will be able to reach Boston on Aug. 10. Vanzetti has no relatives in this country and can only be visited by the defense lawyers, William G. Thompson and Herbert B. Ehrmann. Mr. Thompson said he would visit Sacco and Vanzetti as often as he deemed such visits necessary.

MANY VOICE REGRET ON SACCO DECISION

Woman Secretary of Student Committee Urges Cessation of Industrial Work.

Because of the intensity of the hour at which Governor Fuller's decision was made public—it was not until 11:20 P. M. that the first news was received in this city—few members of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee or others prominent in the defense of the two men commented on it last night.

Throughout the evening, however, newspaper offices were besieged with telephone calls from persons asking for information regarding Governor Fuller's decision.

When it was feasible to inform callers that the Governor had refused to pardon the two men or grant them a new trial, on all sides expressions of regret were heard. Most of those who commented on the Governor's action said that an injustice had been done to the condemned men.

Some opinions on the decision follow:

The International Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee—The International Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee urges the workers of New York City to come in masses to Union Square Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock to join in a demonstration of protest against Governor Fuller's decision.

Call Decision Unjust.

Nelson K. Scherer, lawyer, 350 Madison Avenue—I don't think it's a just decision. It seemed to me from what I had read that Sacco and Vanzetti did not receive a fair trial. I think Governor Fuller should at least have ordered a new trial.

Celia Pollack, Secretary of the Student Sacco-Vanzetti Committee—The decision of Governor Fuller that

SACCO CASE STIRRED RADICALS OF WORLD

Began in a Double Murder at South Braintree, Mass., on April 15, 1920.

AROUSED ATTACK ON COURT

Only Action on Evidence Prior to Fuller's Review Was by Trial Judge Thayer.

The murder from ambush of a shoe factory paymaster and his guard at South Braintree, Mass., on April 15, 1920, was the initial action of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, since become an international cause célèbre of radicalism.

A \$13,776.51 payroll with which Frederick A. Parmenter, paymaster of Slater & Morrill, Inc., and Alessandro Berardelli, his assistant, were approaching the company's plant disappeared in the hands of the murderers as the latter fell dead, the former dying in the roadway. It has never been traced.

Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were arrested on May 5, 1920, and on July 14, 1921, they were convicted of the murders by a jury in Superior Criminal Court at Dedham, Judge Webster Thayer presiding.

After exhaustive legal technicalities and appeals, they were sentenced in the same court last April 9 to death in the electric chair. The date was set for July 10 and then postponed until Aug. 10, pending the investigation of Governor Fuller made public today.

International agitation following the conviction took the form of radical demonstrations before American embassies in Paris, Buenos Aires, Rome, Berlin and other cities. A bomb sent to Ambassador Herrick in Paris exploded and wounded his valet.

Literary figures like Anatole France, George Bernard Shaw, Henri Barbusse, lawyers of eminence including Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard Law School, publicists and others, became interested in the agitation revolving about Sacco, an anarchist shoe worker, and Vanzetti, a fish peddler, who spoke and wrote on subjects connected with philosophical anarchy.

In the six years that followed their conviction the flame of propaganda and interest in the case lighted from the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee's headquarters in Boston kept the cables busy with inquiries concerning the case, appeals and denunciations of Judge Thayer and also with radical denunciations of "capitalist injustice." Sacco-Vanzetti committees were formed in many cities. The case became a subject for discussion in university circles, labor unions adopted resolutions of protest and the cry was spread that the Italians were being "railroaded" because of their unconventional opinions.

Five Men Had Part in Crime.

Five men took part in the crime. Two did the shooting. They jumped into the automobile after snatching

CHIEF FIGURES IN THE SAC



Vanzetti (Left) and Sacco, Who Have Been Seven Years.



International News Reel. JUDGE WEBSTER THAYER.

the Commonwealth and the defense. The latter felt impelled to prove that whatever consciousness or guilt the men had, it was not of murder, but of being radicals. Thus the door was opened to the men's radical views. The Commonwealth availed itself of the opportunity by a grueling cross-examination of the men's beliefs. Revolver experts for the prosecution said the fatal bullet found in Berardelli was fired from Sacco's pistol. Experts for the defense contradicted this testimony. Several years later one of the defense's experts made an affidavit that his testimony, which by inference indicated that the bullet came from Sacco's pistol, was the result of collusion with the District Attorney. An evasive an-

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viewed the evidence in the case of Vanzetti, found guilty of an attempted robbery executed in Bridgewater on Dec. 24, 1919, and for which he was convicted subsequently before Judge Thayer and sentenced to from twelve to fifteen years.

He found nothing to support the claim that conditions in the court room were prejudicial to the defendant, nor could he see any warrant for the assertion that the jury was unfair.

Having read the record and examined witnesses himself, Governor Fuller was of the opinion that the trial was fairly conducted.

Announces Postponing of Council.

The Executive offices at the State House opened at 9 o'clock this morning. Secretary Herman A. MacDonald arrived a few minutes later. A small army of newspaper men were waiting for him and William Reed, Secretary of the Council.

Before they had a chance to ask Mr. MacDonald any questions, he walked into his office, picked up a brief case containing the sheets on which he and Joseph Wigglin, personal counsel for the Governor, had been working and went to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, where the Governor was working on the report.

Less than five minutes after the Governor's secretary left, the telephone on Mr. Reed's desk rang. Mr. Reed picked up the instrument and after listening for a moment or two, turned to the waiting newspaper reporters and announced that the meeting of the Governor's Council scheduled for noon had been postponed by the Governor for twenty-four hours.

By noon, the executive offices were full of newspaper men and others interested in the case. Gardner Jackson, Secretary of the Defense Committee, appeared at the State House in the afternoon. He had with him an envelope containing detailed reports of the receipts and expenditures of the committee, showing that during the last seven years \$325,000 had been expended through various channels in vain efforts to free Sacco and Vanzetti.

Elaborate preparations for sending out the decision were made at the State House. For the first time in the thirty-five years of its existence, the press gallery in the House of Representatives was converted into a telegraph room.

While the group in the Governor's office was impatiently awaiting the decision, Warden William Hendry of the State prison at Charlestown called on Captain Michael Goff, in charge of the police in that district, for additional guards.

Send Additional Guards to Prison.

Captain Goff detailed ten patrolmen to guard the section of the prison where Sacco, Vanzetti and Madeiros are housed. The cordon of police officers was ordered to keep Rutherford Avenue and Chapman Street clear, and the Warden said he would have the additional police on duty until the final disposition of the case.

Mrs. Rose Sacco visited her husband for an hour this morning. He was on the nineteenth day of his fast and continued to refuse all food. On leaving the prison Mr. Sacco said her husband had grown weaker and weaker and was very much depressed.

Appearing somewhat more cheerful than his companion, Vanzetti ate a hearty breakfast, but took nothing further during the day.

During the afternoon the three condemned men were visited by Deputy Warden John Hognett and Dr. Joseph I. McLaughlin, the prison physician. They spoke somewhat encouragingly to the condemned men. The Rev. Michael Murphy, prison

cuted is absolutely unjustified in face of the evidence. These men never received a fair trial. Millions of people throughout the world demanded a fair and open investigation. One man, the Chief Executive of Massachusetts, overruled the request of the entire civilized world. We therefore call upon all justice-loving people throughout the world to invade Boston to rescue two innocent men from the legal murderers. We urge all people in industries to stop working.

Edward D. Abbott, Associate Editor of Current Opinion, who has long been interested in the case—The decision of Governor Fuller is unjust and not in accord with the facts. I am as convinced as ever of the innocence of the men.

Fabian Franklin, writer and formerly contributing editor of The Independent—I am shocked beyond expression at this news. Unless Governor Fuller and his advisory committee have discovered and stated reasons hitherto unknown for believing Sacco and Vanzetti guilty of murder and robbery, honest and intelligent conservatives, of whom I think I am a fair representative, will share with Socialists and Radicals in the conviction that these men have been made the victims of one of the most shocking perversions of justice in the history of modern times.

Solomon Bluhm, 600 West 161st Street—I'm sorry. The circumstances are pitiable. All the indications were that the men did not receive a proper trial. The Governor had evidence showing that, and I think he should have ordered a new trial.

Abraham Bernstein, 3,020 Ocean Avenue Brooklyn—Governor Fuller acted in the most cowardly way in not freeing Sacco and Vanzetti. It seems that the reactionary forces kept him from doing his duty.

Dr. Martin J. Lohr, 1,475 Grand Concourse, Bronx—The two men deserved their freedom or, at least, a new trial.

Matthew M. Levy, attorney, 2 Rector Street—I regret the decision as it is. While I have not personally investigated the case, I have formed my opinion from my knowledge of the two men.

Peter Monat, manager, Vest Makers Union of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers—I am quite disappointed. Sacco and Vanzetti are victims of circumstantial evidence, in my opinion. Their case should certainly be tried again in the courts.

VANZETTI'S SISTER IS ON WAY.

She Leaves Turin, Italy, to Sail From France Today.

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TURIN, Italy, Aug. 3.—Cesina Vanzetti, sister of the man who, together with Sacco, awaited today his fate in Massachusetts, has left for America, hoping to arrive in time to see him alive.

She said she still trusted that the sentence of death would be reversed, but had decided to make the dash across the Atlantic to speak to her brother for the last time if the sentence were upheld.

She will sail from Le Havre, France, tomorrow and expects to arrive in New York on Aug. 10.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 3 (A. U. Grant Smith, United States Minister to Uruguay, has refused a request by the Bus Owners' Association to transmit to his Government its protest against the Sacco-Vanzetti sentence. He explained that the American Government had no jurisdiction whatsoever in such cases, which are under the competence of the State tribunals, and that, furthermore, any such communication by citizens of Uruguay must pass through the Uruguayan representative in Washington.

the loot and whirled off toward the grade crossing of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

The factory is east of the grade crossing. The tender was disengaged from the grade by a bullet that hit the tender. The bullet came from the factory. There were many witnesses to the shooting. The shots aroused the people. People rushed out of stores and saw the car careening along the street.

Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested in a trap set by Police Chief Stewart of Bridgewater for bandits suspected of an attempted hold-up in Bridgewater the preceding Christmas Eve. Stewart's suspicion was directed toward an Italian named Boda who played an Overland car in a Bridgewater garage. Sacco, Vanzetti, Boda and a man named Orclani went to the garage on May 5, 1920, and inquired for the car.

The police were notified that Boda was at the garage. He and his friends became suspicious and went away. Boda disappeared and has not been heard of since. Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested on a trolley car going to Brockton. Orclani was arrested and discharged.

Vanzetti was charged with the attempted hold-up at Bridgewater. Sacco's time card at a Stoughton factory showed he was at work there on the day of the crime. Both were subsequently indicted for the South Braintree murders. Vanzetti was tried first for the Bridgewater crime and convicted before Judge Thayer and sentenced to the maximum, twelve to fifteen years.

Friends of Vanzetti raised the cry of "frame-up" and the agitation for the two men began. The defense made much of the pre-trial "atmosphere," alleging that the newspapers were filled with accounts of the careers of the men, their flight to Mexico to escape draft and their radical activities. The defense committee sought to impress the public in propaganda literature that the "Red" raids of Attorney General Palmer and the newspaper accounts made a fair trial in Norfolk County impossible.

At the trial nearly a year after the crime there were sharp differences of opinion on the identity of Sacco and Vanzetti. There was disagreement among the pistol experts on the gun and bullet features of the case.

The defendants admitted they lied on their arrest, fearing deportation or rough treatment, because they were radicals. They explained their visit for Boda's car as having been part of a plan to destroy radical literature, for further Red raids were expected.

Both Armed When Arrested.

Both men carried pistols when arrested. Sacco said he was frequently a night watchman for his employer. Vanzetti asserted he carried a pistol because he sometimes returned to Plymouth from Boston late at night with what to him were large sums of money.

Witnesses for the Commonwealth said the radicals were on the scene. One girl said she saw the men from an upper story factory window as the murder car speeded by. She had the men under observation from one to three seconds. Thirteen months previously she had not been able to identify Sacco.

Defense witnesses placed Sacco in Boston on the day of the murder, arranging for a passport to Italy, as he had received word of his father's death. Eleven witnesses for Vanzetti swore he was in Plymouth on the day of the murder.

The actions of the Italians when they were arrested were stressed by the prosecution under a theory of "consciousness of guilt." The radical activities of the defendants had not been brought into the case up to that time by agreement between

the jury, he said. Affidavits for Commonwealth denied this charge.

Following the convictions, world-wide agitation began in the Dutch radicals' protest. Threats were made against Mr. Gen. Enoch Crowder in Sofia, Bulgaria. Air 2, Tokio and Lisbon were threatened.

Seven motions in a new trial five supplementary motions were argued before Judge Thayer in years. All were denied. Not the evidence on which the convictions were returned nor the new evidence was reviewed by any but the trial judge.

The case was finally taken to State Supreme Judicial Court, where found that Judge Thayer had a right to make the rulings he did. The court held that "it is not imperative that a new trial be granted, though the evidence is newly discovered and if presented to a would justify a different verdict."

Defended by Conservative Law.

When Fred H. Moore, radical defender of radicals, stepped out of the case he was succeeded by Joseph and Thomas F. McNamara. Finally William G. Thompson, former President of the Boston Association, stepped in to conserve tradition, took the case up on appeal. In the meantime the case pressed on the men found guilty of the crime. They acted strange and were placed under observation. The radical agitation on their behalf continued. They went on a hunger strike.

One day Mr. Thompson received a message from Sacco. It was as follows: "I hereby confess to being in the South Braintree shoe factory car and Sacco and Vanzetti was not a part of it."

HERBERT F. MADEIROSO, associate of Sacco and Vanzetti, was also a defendant. He thought he confessed in many particulars. He built the theory that the Morelli gang, Providence, and not the men convicted, were guilty of the South Braintree crime.

Motions for a new trial were made in September, 1926, before Judge Thayer. A month later he denied the motions and discredited Madeiros' story. It was then that appeal was taken to the Supreme Judicial Court. Argument was made last February. An adverse decision was returned on April 6.

No further appeal was possible in the Commonwealth and nothing layed sentence. On April 9 Judge Thayer sentenced the two men to die in the electric chair during the week of July 10. The convicted were asked if they wished to make any statement before sentence pronounced. Both spoke. They made the essence of their statements. Sacco protested his innocence, Vanzetti accused Judge Thayer of prejudice. He spoke forty-five minutes and bitterly criticized the trial.

The only possibility of saving the condemned men rested in the hands of Governor Alvan T. Fuller. Governor made no decision for several weeks. Then he decided to make a personal investigation, with assistance of Lieut. Gov. Francis Allen and his counsel, Joseph W. Allen. He read thousands of pages of the record, a document 1,500 words long, and saw many witnesses.

Appeals were made to the Governor to appoint a commission to assist him officially. It seemed the Governor would not accede to these appeals, but on June 1 he announced the selection of an advisory committee, consisting of President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, President Samuel W. Stratton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Robert Grant, retired Judge of Probate.

The commission interviewed so

Justices Guarded After Decision in Sacco Case

Continued From First Page

The decision of the full bench, removes the last existing legal barrier to the execution of the two principals in the killing of a paymaster and his guard in a payroll robbery at South Braintree, seven years ago and which since then has become of international dimensions, having resulted in radical demonstrations in foreign capitals and violent explosions in Paris and London.

A motion for the passage of a death sentence on both men will be made as speedily as possible. District Attorney Winfield M. Wilbur of Brockton declared in his opinion. This motion will be made before Judge Webster Thayer of the Superior Court, who presided at the trial of the two men and upon him will fall the duty of sentencing both men to die in the electric chair.

Attorney William G. Thompson, chief counsel for Enrico and Vanzetti, declared in his last night he had not made his mind what the next step by the defence would be and would make no comment concerning the decision of the full bench.

Next Move Problematical

It is believed, however, that the first step by the defence will be a motion to the Massachusetts Supreme Court seeking rehearing. Another probable move by the defence will be an appeal to the Supreme Court at Washington for a review of the case on contested points of constitutional law. While it appears almost certain that an attempt to have the United States Supreme Court act on the case, Attorney Thompson was absolutely non-committal on the subject. Members of the Sacco-Vanzetti defence committee, however, stated that every possible means to have the highest court in the country pass on the case would be taken.

Neither of the principles in the case heard the news of the Supreme Court decision last night. At Charlestown State prison Vanezzetti spent the evening as usual in his cell in the Cherry Hill section, and at Dedham jail, where Sacco is confined, every precaution was taken to keep the news from him until it is told to him by counsel. Attorney Thompson did not visit either of the men last night after hearing of the decision against them.

Madeiras Must Die

A third man has lost a bitter fight to save himself from death in the electric chair by yesterday's decision. He is Celestino Madeiro, sentenced to die in the chair for the murder of a bank cashier at Wrentham and now at Charleston prison, under respite from electrocution until April 27. It was an alleged confession made by Madeiro in which he claims he took part in the murder and robbery for which Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted that formed the basis of the motion just denied by the court. Madeiro made this confession after he himself had been convicted of the Wrentham murder. He won respite from execution through the Supreme Court action on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti in which his confession was cited. A second respite was granted for the same reason because the court did not render the decision up to the time of the expiration of the first respite. Madeiro, like Vanzetti, is in Cherry Hill, and had no heard the news which also lets down the barriers to his death.

(for a ruling). The rule is the same even though the case is capital," Judge Wait says.

Review of Murder Case

"We need not deal with the contention of the defendants that if they are entitled to a rehearing this court should order hearing before another judge."

The murders for which Sacco and Vanzetti were tried and convicted occurred at the Slater & Morrill shoe factory, South Braintree, April 25, 1920. Frederick Parmenter, paymaster for the company and Alessandro Berardelli, paymaster's guard, were shot and killed when five men held them up. The men escaped in an automobile and got away with \$25,000 of payroll money. Twenty days later, Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested as they came into Brockton from Bridgewater in an automobile. They were later indicted in connection with the killings by a Norfolk County Grand Jury. An additional indictment was brought against Vanzetti charged with hold-up which occurred at the L. Q. White Company in Bridgewater in 1918. Sacco was a shoemaker employed in a Stoughton factory. He is married and has three children. Vanzetti, unmarried, lived in Plymouth and was a fish hawk. Both were known as radicals and their names were listed as active radicals by Department of Justice officials.

Radicals Fought to Save Them

On May 31, 1953, the two men went on trial for their lives at Dedham before Judge Thayer and a jury. The then District Attorney, Frederick Katzman was the prosecuting officer and he was assisted by Harold P. Williams, now a Superior Court judge. The McNamary brothers, Thomas and Jeremiah, appeared for Sacco and Vanzetti and were aided by Fred H. Moore of Los Angeles. Thomas retained as counsel for the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee, which was formed by radicals while the two men were in jail, and which organization became not only a national body but extended its activities to the capitals of Europe and South America. A huge defence fund was raised by this organization. Contributions came from every civilized country in the world.

Unusual precautions were taken at the trial against mob violence or attempts to rescue the prisoners. The court house at Dedham was guarded by State troopers. Throughout the country radicals held meetings protesting the injustice of the arrest and trial of the two men. After six weeks of trial, on July 14 a verdict of guilty against the two men was brought in. Motions for a new trial were filed. These were refused by Judge Thayer. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. The full bench at that time overruled the motion for a new trial.

Case Stirs Intense Interest

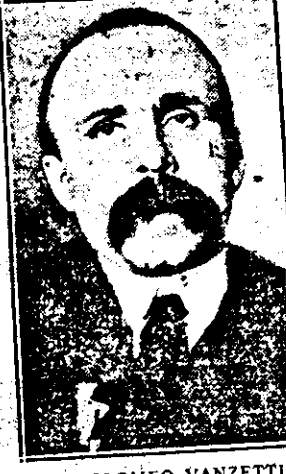
As time went on many changes in the personnel on both sides were made. Assistant District Attorney Williams was elected to succeed District Attorney Katzman, who retired from public office. Williams in turn was succeeded by District Attorney Wilbar and Attorney Dudley P. Ranney, his assistant, took charge of the Sacco case and fought as bitterly and as skillfully as his predecessors in office for the Commonwealth.

On the defence side the McNarneys and Moore were succeeded by William G. Thompson, one of the leading lawyers of this part of the country. Meanwhile there were many ramifications.



NICOLA SACCO

Refused new trial on charge of murder.



BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI

Refused new trial on charge of murder.

ed in order that their innocence may be made to appear. They contain, also, allegations, as of fact from which it is argued that a conspiracy to secure either the conviction of the defendants or of murder as charged by the indictment, or proof that they are dangerous to the public, or that they are unrepentant radicals subject to deportation, or punishment under the laws of the United States, between the United States and Justice of the United States of the southern eastern part of Massachusetts, and the prosecuting officers of the southern eastern part of Massachusetts, is being had to have existed, which renders their trial grossly unfair. They contain further, allegations, as of fact which it is contended establish that there was such suppression by the district attorney, and such use of unfounded testimony, and such use of reliable witnesses of identification, that a miscarriage of justice resulted.

a miscarriage of justice. The defendants were found guilty on July 14, 1921. The confession was made Nov. 18, 1925. The dates of the disclosure in regard to the alleged conspiracy and the alleged suppression and misuse of evidence, do not appear. This motion for new trial was filed May 3, 1926.

In November, 1925, Madelros was awaiting the determination of exceptions claimed by him at a trial in which he was convicted of murder in the first degree. The presentation of the motion for new trial was delayed so that, if he secured a second trial, Madelros might not be prejudiced by knowledge that he asserted participation in another murder. He has been again convicted, and was under sentence of death when the motion was heard. No claim is made that the delay was wrongful.

The judge, who presided at the trial and who heard the motion has decided that no reliance can be placed upon the alleged confession; that it is truth is not substantiated by other affidavits; that the allegations of conspiracy to convict, of improper suppression of evidence and of improper use of unreliable witnesses, are not made out. These decisions are of matters of fact. Upon them the judge's findings are final. Commonwealth v. Sacco, Mass. Ad. Sh. (1926) 817, 859, 862, 867. Commonwealth v. Dascalakis, 246 Mass. 12, 32.

The granting or the denial of a motion for a new trial rests in the judicial discretion of the trial judge. Commonwealth v. Devereaux, Mass. Adv. Sh. (1926) 1953, and cases.

may be actual errors of law in a written statement accompanying and explaining the order denying a motion for new trial, yet if grounds valid in law upon which the decision can be sustained are stated as the basis of the decision, it must stand.

The statement that "the Weeks affidavit and those of Mr. and Mrs. Montorio are not affirmative evidence of the fact that Madeiros was connected with the South Brantree murder" because these affidavits are purely hearsay "is rather a statement of a mental process involved in their consideration than a ruling in law. Neither affiant claims any knowledge of the happenings at South Brantree other than such as was gained from that they say Madeiros told them. The evidence from their affidavits in regard to those happenings is pure hearsay. It may be admissible for the consideration of the judge, because no objection was made at the hearings, but it might be admissible at this time to show that the confession of Nov. 8 was not a recent invention or in corroboration or contradiction of Madeiros if he took the stand. If they say of the Morellis, their crimes and associates, and of the behavior and statement of Madeiros at other times, has its bearing upon the question of a new trial and appears to have been considered by the judge. Nevertheless the evidence was hearsay on the judge points, on the point which he was considering. The statement is not an error of law which will found good exception.

The contention that the judge has confused "material allegations set forth in the motion" with the "issues presented by the motion," and was in error in the statement that "In seeking to set aside the verdict of the jury on the ground of newly discovered evidence (and this motion comes within that class), the law places the burden of proof upon the defendants to establish, by a fair preponderance of the evidence, the truthfulness of material allegations set forth in the motion," is fully met by considering the sentence which follows: "and one of the most important factors in determining these motions is the credibility of those who furnished the newly discovered evidence." Upon this issue the burden is clearly upon the defendants. *Commonwealth v. Sacco*, supra, at page 85; *Commonwealth v. Jordan*, 207 Mass. 259, 275.

There is nothing in the further con-

reached? & stated in Davidson Elevator railway, supra. 502. "To sustain these exceptions necessar to decide that no tious Juge, acting intelligen honently have taken the pressed y him."

The "intention of Madrid" self, would not be admissible in trial of the defendants. Commonwealth v. Wallin, 230 Mass. 557. Commonwealth v. Chabcock, 144 Commonwealth v. Welch, 22 and Commonwealth v. 23, 24, which points a at a trial for confessed made out of court party is not admissible. An intelligent and honest judge justified in finding that the gains of the gambling force resulted from Madrid; that relied upon by the defendants. If true, go no further basis for a confession to become members of a gang determining each party to be a South Braintree, he was furnishing adequate support or of establishing able part of the guilt of the defendants.

He said he was compelled to state that there was no substantial evidence against the Department of Justice. He stated in its control of the incidence of these deaths had conspired to secure a wrongful means. He stated that the investors in the defense cases had evidence which would be presented to a jury, and would fall on their part to the evidence if they were to be well refused to the evidence that the pro-

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The court has already ruled on the cross-examination of the defendants, Commonwealth ex rel. Proctor, supra at Page 849, and of the incident of Proctor's examination, supra at 853, et seq.

Placing spies in cells of an accused person or vouching for their testimony is not an illegal method of obtaining evidence.

The weight to be given to the alleged resemblance by photographs between Kennedy and defendant Sacco was described by the witness. Kennedy was for the time being bound to find no presentation of the evidence to the identification of

The changes of state have substituted a single Superior Court for the inferior courts formerly required in capital trials have no law governing the duty of the exercise of discretion by magistrates.

There is no error of discretion in the decision which, in substance, is that the evidence substantially weighs and of such credibility, potency and tendency for the foundation of the case as to be of no consideration," or "so and relevant as to affirm that it would be a just jury in reaching a verdict that it is not a present trial is not a present failure of justice. Boston Elevated Railway Co. v. Commonwealth, 189 Mass. 589.

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ment 22.

Almost as soon as the decision was made public by Justice Wall yesterday the work of preparing police protection started. Two officers were sent to the home of Justice Wall where they were on guard all night. He lives at 54 Forest street, Medford. Brookline police stationed an officer at the home of Judge Pierce of Westbourne terrace, the home of Justice Braley, 151 Kilby road, Brighton, and the home of Judge Sanderson in Cambridge. Chief Justice Rugg of Worcester, Justice Carroll of Springfield and Justice Crosby of Pittsfield make their home at the Union Club when in Boston.

The home of Superior Court Judge Webster Thayer is in Worcester and has been under guard every night by a Worcester police officer for the past time months because of threats received by him from Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers and last night this guard was doubled. In addition to guarding the homes of judges, police are keeping watch on the home of Governor Fuller on Beacon street, District Attorney Wilbur at Brockton, and the home of Assistant District Attorney Dudley P. Ramsey at Wellesley. The latter represented the government in the arguments before the Supreme Court on the motion which was denied yesterday.

Remarkable Ruling Made

The decision of the Supreme Court finds no such grave error in the law or abuse of discretion by Judge Webster Thayer as claimed by counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti.

The principal basis upon which a new trial for the two men was sought was on the grounds of newly discovered evidence—the alleged confession of Madeiros that he was one of the gang that staged the Bridgewater payroll robbery that resulted in two murders and that Sacco and Vanzetti had nothing to do with it.

Commenting on this phase of the case, Judge Wall in handing down the decision for the full bench makes a remarkable ruling concerning the power of Superior Court judges regarding the admission of newly discovered evidence in deciding upon a motion for a new trial.

"Decisions Matter of Fact"

Judge Webster Thayer refused a motion for a new trial on the grounds of newly discovered evidence such as Madeiros' confession. The full bench comment of this is as follows:

"The judge who presided at the trial and who heard the motion has decided that no reliance can be placed upon the alleged confession; that its truth is not substantiated by other affidavits; that the allegations of conspiracy to convict of improper suppression of evidence and improper use of unreliable witnesses, are not made out. These decisions are matters of fact. Upon them the judge's rulings are final."

From a legal standpoint the decision outlines the remarkable power of Superior Court judges in the matter of granting new trials.

"The Rule Is the Same"

Regarding this the full bench comment is as follows:

"The defendants contend that there are errors of law and that the judge, in denying their motion, has abused his judicial discretion and demonstrated prejudice."

"The law in regard to motions for new trials based upon newly discovered evidence is fully and accurately stated in Davis v. Boston Elevated Railway, 235 Mass. 422. Further discussion is unnecessary. The principles therein stated are controlling."

In that case the full court said, "It is not imperative that a new trial be granted even though the evidence is newly discovered, and, if presented to a jury, would justify a different verdict." There was no error of law in refusing to give the eighth request

and, and his decision will not be disturbed unless it is vitiated by errors of law, or abuse of discretion. *Berggren v. Mutual Life Ins. Co.* 231 Mass. 173, 176.

The defendants contend that there are errors of law, and that the judge, in denying their motion, has abused his judicial discretion and demonstrated prejudice.

The law in regard to motions for new trial based upon newly discovered evidence is fully and accurately stated in Davis v. Boston Elevated Railway, 235 Mass. 422. Further discussion is unnecessary. The principles therein stated are controlling. We shall deal with the defendants' contentions in the order of presentation in their brief.

1—Before the arguments in the motion were made, the defendants filed eight requests for ruling of law and, about 10 days later, they sent to the judge a ninth request to which the District Attorney objected because it was filed too late. On Oct. 23, 1926, the clerk received and filed two documents: One, entitled "Decision," in which was set forth at great length a discussion of the evidence and of the case, the reasons leading to the conclusion, and a denial of the motion; the other, entitled "Rulings of the Court on Defendants' Requests for Rulings," in which was stated the action taken on the requests. The first bore the signature of the judge; the second bore no signature. On Oct. 23, the defendants filed claims of exception, which treated all the requests as denied; and on Oct. 24, set a bill of exceptions. Because it was unsigned, the clerk refused to show or to give a copy of the second paper to counsel, and none was received by counsel until Oct. 29. On Nov. 1, the judge signed the paper and counsel was so notified on the next day. It is now contended that all the requests must, therefore, be treated as denied. The contention is without merit. Even if the paper should not properly be treated as in fact authenticated by the signature upon it, the document which it accompanied and to which it was clearly related, it became a duly authenticated record of the judge's action when he signed his signature. The right to compel the record was not taken away by the claim that the requests had been denied and the filing of the bill of exceptions. See *Commonwealth v. Carney*, 181 Mass. 444. There had been no failure to pass upon the requests. The "Decision" shows that, in fact, the judge had regarded himself as giving requests 1, 4, 5, and 6, and as denying 1, 2, 3, and 7, while refusing to accept request 8, unless, as matter of law, he was bound to receive it, and, in that event, denying it. The defendants have not been injured. They have had the benefit of the rulings to which the judge thought them entitled, and they have their exceptions to the rulings denied or rejected.

2—Requests 3, 4, 5 and 6 were not denied but were given. Request 7 is waived on the briefs. Request 8 goes beyond a logical extension of the principles laid down in Davis v. Boston Elevated Railway, supra. That case declares, p. 498: "It is not imperative that a new trial be granted even though the evidence is newly discovered, and, if presented to a jury, would justify a different verdict." There was no error in refusing to give the eighth request. The rule is the same even though the case is capital. *Commonwealth v. Devereaux*, supra. *Commonwealth v. Madeiros*, Mass. Adv. Sh. (1926) 1595.

3—The exceptions grounded upon what the defendants describe as "rulings of law" in the course of the discussion contained in the paper denominated the "Decision," cannot be sustained. As was illustrated in Davis v. Boston Elevated Railway, supra, there

far as this Court is concerned, the question involved is, whether or not the verdicts of the jury, that have been affirmed by the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth, should be set aside on the confessions of Madeiros. In other words, this Court must find that the defendants have established, by a fair preponderance of the evidence, the truthfulness of the Madeiros confession.

The "Decision" makes manifest that the judge is here dealing with one phase of the issues involved in the motion, that he gave the defendants' third request for instructions, and that he did not regard his determination upon the truthfulness of the Madeiros confession as decisive of all the issues presented by the motion.

4—We need not deal with the contention of the defendants that they are entitled to a rehearing of the Court should order hearing before another judge.

5—The defendants contend that the judge should have given their second and ninth requests and that the refusal to grant a new trial is clearly an abuse of discretion amounting to denial of due process of law.

The judge had authority in his discretion to refuse to accept a request presented for the first time after the arguments were finished. *Commonwealth v. Hassan*, 235 Mass. 28, decides that the rule of practice applicable in such actions (compare Rule 44, Superior Court, 1923), prevails also in criminal cases. No valid exception lies to the refusal to accept request 9. Moreover, the ruling, made in the event that should have exercised his discretion to accept it, was right. As will appear, we find no abuse of discretion.

The arguments which have been addressed to us illustrate the force of the limitation repeated in Davis v. Boston Elevated Railway, supra, at page 49 that a practice to embody the order denying a new trial in a paper like the "Decision" here filed "should not be encouraged, for its inevitable result would be to put on trial the magistracy instead of the case."

The judge in acting upon a motion for new trial has the right to use and to rely upon his own knowledge of what took place at the trial before him. *Commonwealth v. Devereaux*, supra. *Commonwealth v. Descalakis*, supra. *Berggren v. Mutual Life Ins. Co.* supra. *Commonwealth v. Madeiros*, supra. No agreement of counsel upon the truth of occurrences at the trial is binding upon him if not in accord with his knowledge. His conscientious exercise of his duty cannot be restrained by agreements of counsel not assented to by him. A refusal to be so bound is not of itself abuse of discretion nor proof of prejudice. His signature to a bill of exceptions—in which the agreement is set out in order that a full and true account of what has taken place may be presented for review—is not an assent.

The contention that there was error or abuse of discretion in the use by the judge of his own knowledge of the case, in addition to the evidence and agreements placed before him by counsel, cannot be sustained.

We have considered carefully the helpful and minute discussion contained in the brief and the argument for the defendants. We have studied the numerous affidavits, exhibits and records placed before us and the statements of the "Decision" in the light of all the arguments of counsel for defendants. It is not necessary to discuss them in detail. As already stated, it is not for us to determine what is to be believed. The question for us is: Could the judge conscientiously, intelligently and honestly have reached the result he has

TEXT OF DECISION

Supreme Court in Exhaustive Explanation of Reasons for Overruling Exceptions in Sacco-Vanzetti Case

Following is the full text of the Supreme Court decision: *Commonwealth vs. Nicola Sacco et al.*

Walt, J.—This case is before us upon exceptions claimed to an order denying a motion for new trial. The motion is in these words:

"Now come both defendants in the above entitled case and jointly and severally move for a new trial therein by reason of the facts set out in the affidavits of William G. Thompson, Amleto Fabbri, Nicola Sacco and James F. Weeks, filed herewith, and in further affidavits to be filed in support of this motion; and because it appears from the confession of Madeiros annexed to the affidavits filed herewith that these defendants did not commit the murder for which they have been tried and convicted, but that said murder was committed by said Madeiros and his associates, as stated by him."

It is, in substance, a motion for new trial by reason of newly discovered evidence. The affidavits disclose that one Madeiros has confessed that he took part in the crime of which the defendants have been found guilty, and that they did not; and set out numerous statements as of fact which it is contended so substantiate the story of Madeiros, that in fairness to the defendants a new trial should be granted.

And, and his decision will not be disturbed unless it is vitiated by errors of law, or abuse of discretion. *Berggren v. Mutual Life Ins. Co.* 231 Mass. 173, 176.

The defendants contend that there are errors of law, and that the judge, in denying their motion, has abused his judicial discretion and demonstrated prejudice.

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 6, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request to ascertain what protection is given to the Department of Justice Building and premises at the present time by the police authorities, I called at the office of Col. U. S. Grant III, Superintendent of Public Parks and Buildings and I am informed by Capt. M. H. Parsons, Chief of Protection, and Capt. William Wright, Inspector and Chief of the Watch, that one man is assigned on the guard at the Department Building from 7:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. and that two men are on guard from 3:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M., and two men are on guard from 11:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M. I am further advised that beginning about 5:00 P.M. one of the guards on duty is instructed to inspect every room in the building every hour beginning in the cellar or basement and going up through the building and out on to the top of the roof; returning, making the same method of inspection, entering on each trip each room in the building. Orders have been given to close the "K" Street entrance door at 6:00 P.M. and allow no one to enter by that doorway after that time. Further orders have been given that no one be allowed to enter the building with bundles or a suit case unless the same first passes an appropriate inspection. Capt. Wright informs me that he makes periodical visits to the building himself and has issued instructions that temporarily at least special precautions be used by all the guards assigned to duty there. In reference to the ash-lift in the rear of the building Capt. Wright informs me that this is no longer left open, but is securely locked from the inside and that no one could lift the same without first entering the building and removing the fastenings. I am also informed that the same protection is given the Hurley-Wright Building with the exception that there is only one man on duty at this building from 11:00 to 7:00 A.M.

I called on Major Edwin B. Hesse, Chief of Police, Washington, D. C., who informs me that at ten o'clock this morning he gave special instructions to all officers on the force to pay special attention to all public buildings and that he had especially directed the attention of his men to the fact that close watch should be kept on the beats in which the

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J. L. E.

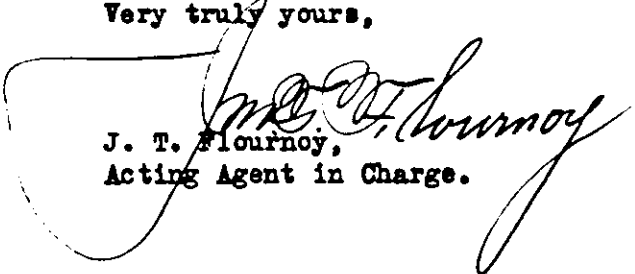
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Director - 2.

Department of State, White House, and Department of Justice are located. Major Hesse further informs me that he has limited the beat on which the Department of Justice Building is located for a temporary period and has instructed the officer on that beat to make the Department location visits more frequently than other portions of the beat covered by the officer. Chief of Police Hesse informs me that he is very glad to extend any aid whatever and if what is being done at the present time is not sufficient he would be very pleased to have suggestions as to what further action he can take and prompt action will be taken.

Very truly yours,


J. T. Flourney,
Acting Agent in Charge.

JTF:JSR

Gov. Fuller Will Get Protest From Here

Decision to Send New England Governor Message Follows Meeting to Discuss Fascism

A telegram protesting refusal of a new Sacco-Vanzetti trial will be sent Gov. Fuller as a result of an address by Benjamin Marsh, secretary of the People's Reconstruction League, before an anti-Fascist meeting last night in Typographical Temple.

Ignatius Geraci scored Fascism as autocratic in spirit and charged that it seeks to destroy liberty.

Geraci said most Washingtonians of Italian descent are American citizens.

Marsh made a bitter attack on the Department of Justice.

Forts Saved by Seizure of Two Dynamite Boats

3200 Cases of Explosives Confiscated

Mr. Reynolds

Mr. Hoover

Mr. Gardner

Mr. Conner

Mr. Hammack

Mr. Caldwell

Mr. Fees

Mr. Sornborger

Mr. Robb

Mr. Bodholdt

Mr. Goetz

Mr. Kearney

Miss Fitzgerald

From
BALDWIN

to

and below by check mark

MEMORANDUM

The News
Aug. 9, 1932

General

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FLOURNOY.

61-126-1

The following telegram has today been sent to all field offices of the Bureau of Investigation.

"Strictly Confidential In view of threats and degradation made by alleged anarchists in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti and possibility damage to Federal property and attack upon Federal Officers it is desired that you make every effort to keep fully informed as to situation in your district and possibility of damage or attacks therein stop Ascertain nature of protective efforts being made by local authorities and other Agencies see that every secrecy is maintained stop Keep us advised by wire of developments."

These instructions are to be applicable to the work in your district.

Very truly yours,

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SAN ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.



STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL RELYING TO YOUR TELEGRAM 8/8/68 OF AL CUSTODIAN
FEDERAL BUILDING MAINTAINING TWO GUARDS INSIDE AND POLICE DEPARTMENT
FURNISHING TWO MEN OUTSIDE BUILDING AND LATER IN BUILDING ALL AVAILABLE
MEN ON CALL FOR EMERGENCY DUTY STOP IMMEDIATELY PLACING GUARDS ON ALL COURTYARD
BUILDINGS STOP SENT AGENT TO SAN DIEGO TO INVESTIGATE EXPLOSION WHICH
OCCURRED IN FEDERAL BUILDING THERE TODAY STOP PARADE AND MASS MEETING
SCHEDULED FOR AUGUST NINTH HERE STOP WILL ATTEND MEETING DIVISION COMMANDER
POLICE DEPARTMENT AUGUST EIGHTH STOP WILL COMMUNICATE DEVELOPMENT

ATHLETIC

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Div. [redacted]
Date [redacted]

J. L. E.

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STANDARD
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

YOUR SACCO VANTINI AN CHICKING DISTRICT WILL BEAT NEW POWER



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3. L. R.

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NASHVILLE, TENN

**DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

**YOUR CONFIDENTIAL WIRE SITUATION BEING CARED FOR AS REQUESTED LEAVING
TONIGHT FOR CHATTANOOGA WHERE QUOTED RISK NOW THREATENED WILL KEEP YOU
ADVISED ADDRESS PARK HOTEL CHATTANOOGA**

ONE TOWLER

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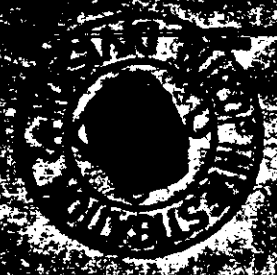
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DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

RE THE FOUR WIRE DETAINED POLICE GUARD SURROUNDING ALL FEDERAL PROPERTIES
STOP NO DEPRIVATION AT PRESENT STOP WILL BE ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENT

END GRAY

Rec'd & [redacted] 10 A.M.
[redacted]

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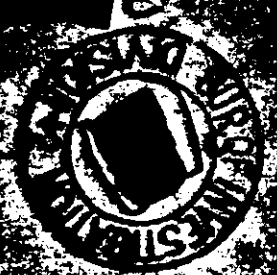
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J. L. H.

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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.



CONFIDENTIAL STOP MASS MEETING IN SAGGO VAKIETTI MATTER SO BE HELD AT
SEATTLE AUGUST EIGHTEEN STOP SOCIAL PERSONS KNOW NO INFORMATION OF ANY
SPECIAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES HERE STOP VISIT TO FEDERAL BUILDING SEEN NO
SPECIAL GUARDS IN SIGHT THREE STOP DOES BUREAU RESTRICTIONS AS TO SECURITY
PREVENT ME FROM CALLING ON CHIEF OF POLICE COMMA MARSHAL AND CUSTODIAN
OF FEDERAL BUILDING AT SEATTLE COMMA TACOMA AND SPOKANE FOR INFORMATION
AS TO PROTECTIVE MEASURES

ONE STATE

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J. L. H.

Department of Justice

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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

CONFIDENTIAL STOP REPORTER FOR SEATTLE JUNE INTELLIGENCE REPORTED IN
THAT HIS INQUIRIES SHOW NO SPECIAL MEASURES BEING TAKEN BY OPERATIONS
HERE TO GUARD PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND THAT PERSONS ARE IN INVESTIGATION
TO DO SO STOP THIS INFORMATION OBTAINED WITHOUT INDICATING OUR INTEREST
IN MATTER

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J. L. H.

Department of Justice
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CHICAGO, ILL.
DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

REPLYING TO YOUR TELEGRAM AM KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH SITUATION HERE
COOPERATING WITH CUSTODIAN FEDERAL BUILDING SITUATION HERE APPARENTLY
QUIET WILL ADVISE OF ANY DEVELOPMENT PRECAUTION HAVE BEEN TAKEN PROTECT
FEDERAL BUILDINGS THIS DISTRICT

ONE BLANK

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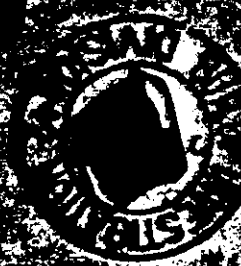
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DIRECTOR,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED UPON RECEIPT AUTHENTIC INFORMATION POSSIBLE
CONFIRMED UNITED STATES ATTORNEY AND AT RE suggestion re
SUPERINTENDENT POLICE PLACE GUARD AROUND FEDERAL BUILDING WHICH HAS
BOMB STOP KNOWN LEADERS ARE BEING COVERED AND POLICE WILL ARREST AND HOLD
BOMB ON OWN INITIATIVE AS SUSPICIOUS PERSONS STOP COUNTRIES AND RATHER
POLICE OFFICERS NOTIFIED AND STEPS TAKEN TO GUARD THEIR PROPERTIES AND
REPORT SUSPICIOUS MOVEMENTS STOP WILL KEEP YOU ADVISED ANY DEVELOPMENTS

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PORTLAND, OREGON
DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

CUSTODIAN OF FEDERAL BUILDING HAS ADDED ADDITIONAL GUARDS ALSO HAS
REQUESTED POLICE DEPARTMENT GIVE ADDED PROTECTION AROUND FEDERAL
BUILDING STOP RADICAL ORGANIZATIONS VERY QUIET SINCE

HAWOON

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BUFFALO, N.Y.

DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SACCO AND VANZETTI MEETING HERE TOMORROW UNDERSTAND TWO SPEAKERS FOR
NATIONAL COMMUNIST PARTY HEADQUARTERS CHICAGO WILL BE HERE STOP REPORT
RECEIVED FROM CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION DO NOT INDICATE ANY THREATS IN THIS
DISTRICT STOP LOCAL AUTHORITIES URGING EVERY PRECAUTION

ONE BLACKEN

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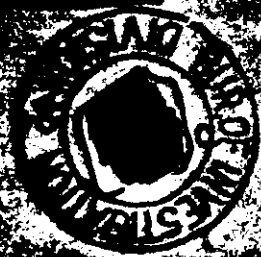
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PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.



REFERRING YOUR CONFIDENTIAL TELEGRAM STOP LAST NIGHT LOCAL POLICE
HAS DOUBLED NO SUSPECTS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED STOP LOCAL POLICE HAVE TAKEN
PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE GUARDS PLACED AROUND FEDERAL PROPERTIES STOP HAVE
BEEN ASSURED BY POLICE AUTHORITIES OF LARGE CITY THROUGHOUT THIS DISTRICT
WHERE FEDERAL PROPERTIES EXIST THAT SAME ARE AMPLE PROTECTED WITH GUARDS
AND THAT HIGH OFFICIALS ARE ALSO BEING PROTECTED STOP WILL COMPLY FULLY
WITH YOUR INSTRUCTIONS

ONE BUREAU

[REDACTED]

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Div. One
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CONFIDENTIAL

J. L. B.

JHH: C'B

August 8, 1927.

61-126-

MEMORANDUM FOR ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL PARSONS.

I am attaching hereto, for your information, a copy of a telegram which I have just sent to all field offices of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, relative to the Sacco and Vanzetti matter.

In addition to taking this action I have also detailed two Agents of the Bureau of Investigation to be on the front door of the Department of Justice Building, and in its vicinity, continuously for twenty-four hours, so that full precaution can be taken against any violence to the Department Building or any person connected therewith.

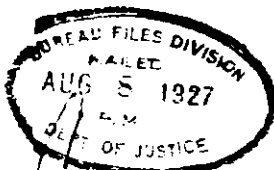
I have had the local Bureau office communicate with the Police Department and other Government Agencies to see that the proper protection is being afforded to the Government Buildings and to high Government Officers.

All of these precautions have been taken in order to be thoroughly prepared for any damage or attacks upon any Federal Building or Government official, by reason of the threats and depredation which have already taken place by alleged anarchists in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Respectfully,

Encl.

Director.



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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Police halted shoot meeting today, three arrested, no violence.

Federal property still guarded.

Re: 4. 9

To Director 9420

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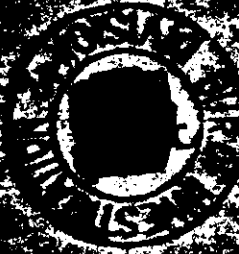
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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.



CONFIDENTIAL RE TEL ALL LEADING FEDERAL BUILDINGS THIS DISTRICT NOW
BEING GUARDED CONTINUALLY OBTAINING FULLEST COOPERATION OF LOCAL
AUTHORITIES WHO ARE IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH RADICAL ACTIVITIES HAVE ALL
SPECIAL AGENTS THIS OFFICE ON THIS ASSIGNMENT AT THIS TIME UP TO PRESENT
TIME NO ACTS OF VIOLENCE REPORTED

WIRE ACTING

Rec'd & [redacted] 10:00 A.M.
[redacted]

Bl

61-126-1

Class. & Ext. By SP-PBJ/mc
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 5/2/92
6/3/92

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RECORDED

61-126-781 X15
61-126-1-8
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Did Not [] FILE
[]
J. L. E.

CONFIDENTIAL

3 12

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 7, 1927.



Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

You are respectfully advised that the following Agents have been assigned to guard the Department Building, with hours as follows:

From 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.: [REDACTED]

From 4:00 P.M. to 12:00 mid-night: [REDACTED]

From 12:00 mid-night to 8:00 A.M.: [REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

J. T. Flournoy
J. T. Flournoy,
Acting Agent in Charge.

RECORDED

JTF:JSR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1/82 BY SP-9BJJ/mc

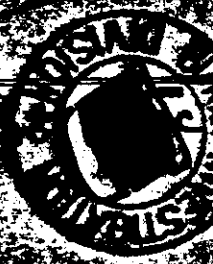
61-126-1

61-126-781X16
61-126-1-18

| | |
|------------------|------|
| AUG 8 1927 A.M. | |
| DEPT. OF JUSTICE | |
| Div. One | FILE |
| Div. Two | |

J. L. H.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED



Director

Reference confidential wire Sacco and Vanzetti. Very complete plans made by police department and these being maintained. Am in touch with police department at Toledo, Bay City and Grand Rapids and nothing along these lines has occurred. Have all necessary arrangements made whereby immediate advice will reach me regarding any occurrence. Nothing unusual about any Federal Building this district. One business place located on eastern market this city bombed last night but has no connection with anarchist activities. Will keep you advised of developments by wire.

Wm Wilcox

Rec'd. 9

[Redacted] c

B1

To Director 9:25

Class. & Ext. By SP-985/mc
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 11/1/92

11/1/92

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61-126-1



RECORDED
11-26-1911
61-126-1-
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Div. One
Div. Two

CONFIDENTIAL

J. L. H.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

61-126

P. O. Box 32,
Jacksonville, Florida,
[REDACTED] B/



Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

ANARCHIST DEPRADATIONS
SACCO-VANZETTI REPRISALS.

Class. & Ext. [REDACTED] SP-805/NC
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 7/1/32

Dear Sir:-

The contents of your confidential telegram of yesterday, in above titled matter, was immediately transmitted to Agents, [REDACTED] at Tampa, [REDACTED] at Miami, [REDACTED] at Savannah and [REDACTED] at Orlando, which together with my own attention at Jacksonville covers the larger cities and towns of this district.

A study of our anarchist files reveals that the only point at which depredations probably might occur, in this connection, is Tampa where there has for many years been an active radical group in the ranks of cigar workers, fifteen thousand of whom went on a strike the fourth instant in sympathy with SACCO-VANZETTI, or in protest against the decision of Governor Fuller in declining to commute their sentence of death. Agent [REDACTED] has been furnished our complete file in re "ANARCHISTS AT TAMPA" and suggestions as to procedure as outlined in your telegram.

I have conferred with Police Chief Roberts of this city who knows of no extreme radicals in this city but who will quietly advise his force to be alert to the protection of public property, particularly the federal building.

Our file for eight years back reveals only one anarchist, [REDACTED] whose name does not appear in the past several city directories and last known of him here was in 1921. Further attention is being given to ascertain if he has died or removed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

61-126-781x18
You will be further advised of any developments.

RECORDED & INDEXED
61-126-1-23
[REDACTED] A. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Div. Two FILE

Very truly yours,

E. B. Sick
Special Agent in Charge.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

JHR:MO'B

POSTAL TELEGRAPH CABLE NO

DeHette, Federal Building, Department of Justice, Atlanta, Georgia.
Graven, Department of Justice, Federal Building, Boston, Massachusetts
Blackman, Department of Justice, Federal Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
Dickason, Department of Justice, Federal Building, Butte, Montana.
Blake, Department of Justice, Federal Building, Chicago, Illinois
Schilder, Department of Justice, Federal Building, Columbus, Ohio.
Geehan, Department of Justice, Dallas Natl. Bank Bldg., Dallas, Texas.
Hedden, Department of Justice, Post Office Building, Denver, Colorado
Winn, Department of Justice, Post Office Building, Detroit, Michigan
Selvin, Department of Justice, Federal Building, El Paso, Texas
Cole, Department of Justice, Federal Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.
E. A. Sisk, Department of Justice, Atlantic Natl Bank Annex, Jacksonville, Fla.
Boyliss, Department of Justice, 426 Lathrop Building, Kansas City, Missouri.
Atherton, Department of Justice, Federal Building, Los Angeles, California
Hamm, Department of Justice, Federal Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
Towler, Department of Justice, Federal Building, Nashville, Tenn.
McPhail, Department of Justice, Federal Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Baly, Department of Justice, Sub-Treasury Building, New York, N. Y.
Honnegar, Department of Justice, Post Office Building, Norfolk, Virginia.
McKean, Department of Justice, Federal Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
Scott, Department of Justice, Federal Building, Omaha, Nebraska.
Busch, Department of Justice, Federal Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Keop, Department of Justice, Standard Life Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hancock, Department of Justice, Old Post Office Building, Portland, Oregon.
Kimball, Department of Justice, Federal Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Jones, Department of Justice, Federal Building, San Antonio, Texas.
Acting Agent in Charge, Department of Justice, Post Office Building, San Francisco

Starr, Department of Justice Douglas Building, Seattle, Washington
Connelley, Department of Justice Customs Building, St. Louis, Missouri.

IN VIEW THREATS AND IMPERDATION MADE BY ALLEGED ANARCHISTS IN BEHALF OF SACCO
AND POSSIBILITY DAMAGE TO FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ATTACK UPON FEDERAL OFFICIALS
REQUIRED THAT YOU MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO KEEP FULLY INFORMED AS TO SITUATION IN YOUR
TRICT AND POSSIBILITY OF DAMAGE OR ATTACKS THEREIN STOP ASCERTAIN NATURE OF
EFFORTS BEING MADE BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND OTHER AGENCIES SEE THAT EVERY SECRET
MAINTAINED STOP KEEP ME ADVISED BY WIRE OF DEVELOPMENTS

Class. & Ext. By SP-8BTJ/mfw
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 7/1/92

MOORE

CONFIDENTIAL

61-126-1
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
61-126-181A
RECORDED
INDEXED
B1

CONFIDENTIAL
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED



Director

~~Confidential~~. Referring to your telegram yesterday regarding threats
to Scope and Vansetti sympathizers, no reports any action pending. All
local officers communicated with know nothing of any threatened action
Montana or Northern Wyoming. Any change will be telegraphed you
immediately.

One Dickinson

Rec'd. 9

[Redacted]

B1

To Director 9:20



[Redacted]

Class. & Ext. By SP-8 BTJ/mg
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 7/1/92
7/1/92

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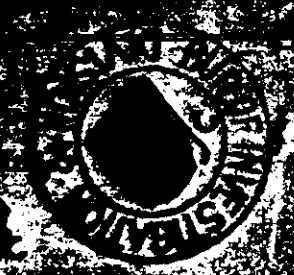
CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED

61-126-781X-
61-126-1-2
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
J. L. H.

CONFIDENTIAL
Department of Justice

TELEGRAM RECEIVED



Director
The telegram sixth had taken up matter with police previously. They did not
think necessary take special precautions. Have being conferred with
Principal Federal officials and arranged for special guard Federal property
beginning immediately Police cooperating fully. Federal Judge out of
District. Consensus of opinion only other point where possibility of trouble
is Terre Haute. Am proceeding there.

One Solo

Rec'd. 2:45

[Redacted]

To Director 3:20

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
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Class. & Ext. By SP 8675/nk
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 7/1/92

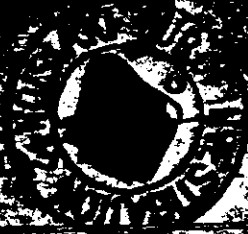
CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED
67-126-78182
67-126-1-28
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
P. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Do. On [] FILE
Do. On []
J. L. []

CONFIDENTIAL

Department of Justice

TELEGRAM RECEIVED



Director

Reference your wire 4th instant re Scott and Vassetti. This morning Postmaster Omaha reports finding under Superintendent mail window the following printed in ink on Post office change of residence card quote We will blow up this building if they die this week you know who a red unquote also quote Why kill innocent men and let Leopold and his partner live. We will get a revenge the radicals unquote, also under general delivery window printed in ink evidently by same party and on same class card the following quote they must not die or we blow up this building the workers unquote Have taken matter up with postal authorities and am calling in Agents from field and will take necessary precautions as to guarding building, also have taken up confidentially with police department and other enforcement agencies securing cooperation as protective precaution. I had already immediately upon receipt your telegram started necessary canvass of entire district by getting in touch with proper State and local authorities and this so far only report. Will report by wire any further matter coming to my attention.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

One Scott

Rec'd. 2:15

To Director 2:40

Class. & Ext. By SP-8 BTJ/mw
Reason-FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 7/1/92
7/1/82

CONFIDENTIAL

61-126-1

61-126-78422

61-126-7-21

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Div. One

Div. Two

FILE

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

Reference Joseph Vanzetti local authorities have orders to arrest all
suspicious persons especially vicinity Federal buildings. Everywhere
Federal buildings, St. Louis have taken special precautions as to guards.
Nothing developed to show possibility disturbance this district. Protest
meeting called for Tuesday night St. Louis has been called off. Police would
not give permit for public meeting, insisting same is held in hall.
Will keep in touch situation district.

Two Connolly

Rec'd. 3

To Director 5:30

Class. & Ext. By SP-8BJT/mh
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 7/1/92
9/1/92

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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CONFIDENTIAL

61-126-7812
61-126-1-2
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Dis. One
Dis. Two



CONFIDENTIAL

Department of Justice

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

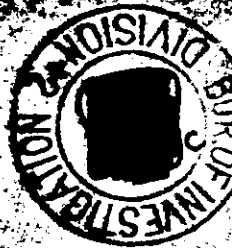
DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

RETEL SIXTH POSSIBILITY DEPREATIONS THIS DISTRICT IN REHALF OF RACCO
AND VARIETTI VERY REMOTE NO PROTECTIVE EFFORTS BEING MADE BY FEDERAL
OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES WILL ADVISE ANY DEVELOPMENTS

W. K. RAN

Rec'd & [REDACTED]
7:00 P.M.
WOC

B1



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Class. & Ext. By SP-805/mh
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 7/1/92
7/1/92

RECORDED

CONFIDENTIAL

61-126-781
61-126-781
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Div. Two

J. L. B.

CONFIDENTIAL
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TELEGRAM RECEIVED

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

CONFIDENTIAL CHIEF OF POLICE SEATTLE ADVISES DECLINED PERMIT PROTEST
PARADE LAST SATURDAY STOP MASS MEETING WILL BE HELD TONIGHT WHICH WILL
BE COVERED BY POLICE STOP POLICE OFFICER INSTRUCTED TO BE ON ALERT AND
GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO FEDERAL BUILDING PASSING THROUGH STREET
OCCASIONALLY STOP NO SPECIAL AGENT GUARD BEING PLACED AT FEDERAL BUILDING
ONE OFFICER ALWAYS STATIONED ELIOT FEDERAL BUILDING DURING BUSINESS
HOURS

ONE STAR

Rec'd [REDACTED]
10:00 P.M.
TCB B1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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Class. & Ext. By SP-8 BTJ/mc
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 7/1/92
7/1/92

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED
61-126-78
67-126-1
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Div. Two

J. L. B.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

Director

Reference Decco and Vansetti concerning military, Federal and state authorities no trouble expected this territory below passing Birmingham where number foreigners employed in steel plants. Georgia North and South Carolina free from radical organizations. Have searched personally and had agents confer with U.S. Attorney and confer with state authorities and U.S. Marshals throughout territory and will express confidence no depredation occur. As precaution Federal buildings Atlanta and Birmingham are under special guard which is unknown to civilian Military intelligence, Fort Monroson has extended their inquiry throughout 4th corps area and do not expect trouble though prepared. Extra guard placed Atlanta penitentiary.

Rec'd. 8:50

To Director 9:15

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Class. & Ext. By SP-100/bm
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 11/1/92

CONFIDENTIAL

61-126-781X26-26
61-126-12
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 11 1962
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Div. Two

CONFIDENTIAL
Department of Justice

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

Director

Confidential. Chief of Detective Bureau, Police Department stated he requesting any information available regarding possible radical disorders. Advised him this Bureau not investigating. He requests I communicate with chief of police personally today which I promised to do. Advise whether matter should be discussed confidentially with chief of police or whether I should advise we have no interest. Please answer quickly.

One Starr.

Rec'd. 4:20

To Director 4:30

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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RECORDED
61-126-7812
61-126-1-
BUREAU OF
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
One Starr
FILE



Class. & Ext. By SP-8 BTJ/mh
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 7/1/92
7/1/92

CONFIDENTIAL

POSTAL

P# 23
STP

61-126-781X27

~~61-126-1-29~~

AUG - 9 1977

RECORDED

August 9, 1977

RECORDED

SEAR
Dept of Justice
Douglas Bldg
Seattle Wash

REPLYING YOUR TELEGRAM MATTER MAY BE DISCUSSED CONFIDENTIALLY
WITH CHIEF OF POLICE

HOOVER

61-126-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1/82 BY SP5BJ/ag

8.14.14

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
P. O. Box 987

CLK-HS
66-14

August 8, 1927.



Attention Division #1

AUG 10 1927

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Confirming my [REDACTED] you are advised that the Superintendent of the B. & O. Railway Police called me about 10 A. M. Saturday morning and reported the bombing of the Mayor's residence at Baltimore, and stated that his Company were placing guards on all of the Railroad bridges along their lines to prevent the blowing up of these bridges.

The newspapers carried articles concerning the bombing of the subway stations and the church at Philadelphia, and upon receiving this information from Capt. Horgan, B. & O. Railroad Police, I immediately got in touch with United States Attorney Meyer, and suggested as a matter of precaution, it might be well to have the Federal Building here guarded. He requested me to come to his office, and while there informed me that he had just requested Supt. of Police, Peter P. Walsh, to have a detail of officers guard the Federal Building, and to have them cover the movements of any known radicals.

He also called the proper officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and notified them of the information he had received, and suggested that they take steps to guard their property, and notify him of any suspicious movements.

United States Attorney Meyer called to his office, Henry Lenon, who is working out of the County District Attorneys Office on radical matters, and at that time, Mr. Meyer called the County Detective and suggested to him that the outlying districts be covered, and the movements of known radicals be carefully checked.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Class. & Ext. By SP-80TJ/NA
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 7/1/92

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-2-

The names of two or three radicals, who Mr. Meyers stated, had been involved in cases which he had prosecuted while Assistant United States Attorney, were furnished to the Superintendent of Police, and he was advised that these men would be arrested and held by the Police as suspicious persons.

No disturbances, so far, have occurred in this district. The State Police have been mobilized for a considerable time, and the outlying districts, especially the mines, etc., have been carefully guarded on account of the coal strike situation, so that any disturbance around the mines will be properly handled by the State Police authorities.

This office has very close and cordial relations with the State Police, and they will report any suspicious circumstances. This applies to West Virginia, as well as Pennsylvania, and they are even more careful in West Virginia as they have had several mine explosions in that territory. These were not, however, attributed to the radical element, other than that there are radicals who are connected with the union miners, who are now on a strike.

Evidently Mr. Mayer or the Police informed reporters of the action taken to guard the Federal Building, because the evening papers, Saturday evening, mentioned that the Federal Building was being guarded and that the Police were making efforts to prevent any disturbances.

I shall keep you promptly advised of any developments.

Very truly yours,

C. L. Keep

C. L. KEEP
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

P. O. Box 239,
423 Federal Building, Boston, Mass.

August 8, 1927.

Class. & Ext. By SP-9BTJ/wh
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 7/1/92
7/1/82

AUG 11 1927

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In re: SACCO and VANZETTI

Pursuant to instructions as outlined in [redacted] relative to the alleged threats and depredations to Federal property made by radical sympathizers, the following information is respectfully submitted:

On Aug. 3, 1927, a police guard acting under instructions of Superintendent Crowley of the Boston Police Dept. was stationed around the Post Office Building and Custom House in this city. The Post Office Dept. have also stationed their own guards about the building, as well as this Department.

After 5 P.M. each day all entrances to the Post Office Building are locked with the exception of one entrance at which place a guard is stationed with instructions to be on the look-out for all suspicious persons. During the evenings of August 3rd and 4th I made several visits to both the Post Office and the Custom House buildings and at each time found both buildings guarded on all corners by the local police.

I am informed today that an effort is being made to obtain a detail of U. S. Marines and place them at all entrances to the Post Office, also the Custom House. In the event this attempt is successful you will be immediately advised.

As stated in a previous wire an indignation meeting was broken up by the local police on Boston Common yesterday. No violence took place with the exception of three arrests which were made without difficulty.

For your further information every effort is being made to prevent any possible damage to Federal property in this vicinity. Enclosed herewith are newspaper accounts on the entire situation to date.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-1-82 BY SP-9BTJ/wh
JLH: [redacted]
Enc.

Respectfully,

JAMES L. CRAVEN,
Special Agent in Charge.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation
P.O. Box 851,
Detroit, Mich.

August 8-1927 *2*

AUG 11 1927

RECORDED 1-126-1
67-728-781X30
67-126-1-38
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 10 1927 P.M.
Div. One
J. L. W.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

ATTENTION: DIRECTOR-1- PERSONAL

Dear Sir;

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your instructions relative to me proceeding to Leavenworth and other necessary cities in connection with certain confidential investigation now in my custody.

Relative thereto please be advised that I had planned to leave tonight for Leavenworth but owing to the rather peculiar situation in this city with regard to the possibility of damage or depredations by sympathizers in the Sacco Vanzetti matter it appeals to me to be the best plan to postpone my trip a few days at least. At the present time there are no agents attached to this office but myself who are fully acquainted with the radical situation in this district and know the spots to look for dangerous radicals in case anything should happen. I do not anticipate any trouble here, but we are keeping a strict and quiet surveillance and will be ready in case any depredations are attempted about any of the Federal buildings in the Detroit district.

Through confidential informants I believe we will be in possession of advance information should sympathizers be foolish enough to even make any plans to commit any depredations.

Should anything occur I will advise you by wire immediately. I am in daily touch with police departments throughout this district and in case anything does occur I am prepared to get agents there at once.

Respectfully,

T. C. Wilcox

T.C. Wilcox,
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/1/82 BY SP. 8875/mc

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

McK;W.

P. O. Box 1535,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
August 8, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] c
concerning the possibility of any demonstrations of violence in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, I beg to advise that the Custodians of Federal Buildings, United States Marshals and the Chiefs of Police in Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Muskogee and Ft. Smith, Arkansas, were all interviewed and each stated that inasmuch as no demonstrations were anticipated in their respective cities, they had taken no precautionary measures and do not expect to take any. These officials were not advised that this Bureau was at all interested in having them take precautionary measures, but they were given the impression that we merely desired to know whether they had taken such measures of their own initiative.

In the event there are any developments in this matter, you will be promptly advised.

Yours very truly,

C. D. McKean
C. D. McKean
Special Agent in Charge.

Class. & Ext. By SP-8BTJ/mra
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 7/1/92
7/1/82

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AUG 12 1927

61-126-781X31
61-126-139
RECORDED
AUG 10 1927
ONE
TWO

W. B. O. M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

Reference Bureau Matter and Bureau of Investigation

Dec 11 11:15

To Director 11:20

Class. & Ext. By SP-8ATJ/wh
Reason FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 7/1/92
W/wh

61-126-1

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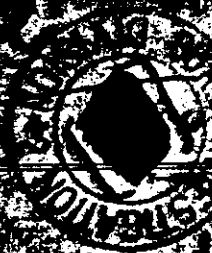


RECORDED

61-126-781x32
61-126-1-3

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| FILE | |

Department of Justice
CONFIDENTIAL
TELEGRAM RECEIVED



Director

Referring to telegram yesterday re Dacco and Vanzetti while personally I do not believe words mentioned wire of yesterday significant of any real threat or danger took precaution keep under surveillance on guard duty all of last night two agents in this building today have had police assign two plain clothes men this building during day also and keeping agents on guard. Would appreciate advice if this procedure meets your approval and if you desire that I continue same until after disposition subjects. No further reports and everything here quiet. Every effort being made to avoid any and all publicity.

Rec'd. 2:15

To Director 3

One Boett

RECORDED
61-126-1173
61-126-1-
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
File Two



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Class. & Ext. By SP8 BTJ/luc
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 7/1/92
7/1/82

CONFIDENTIAL

J. L. B.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

P#65-
7:30p

IN 642
61-726-781X33
61-112-1-33

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NOTAL

B)

Scott
Dept Justice
Federal Bldg
Omaha Nebraska

PROCEDURE REFERRED TO YOUR [TELEGRAM EVEN DATE APPROVED] x u

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
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Class. & Ext. By SP-8BTJ/ma
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 7/1/92
7/1/82

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL
Department of Justice

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

NEW YORK CITY, NY

DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

REFERRING TO YOUR TELEGRAM RE SAGGO AND YANKOFF INVESTIGATION DOES NOT
SHOW ANY CONTEMPLATED ACTION BY INTERNATIONAL MARXIST AND FEDERATION
OR ANY PERSON OR SOCIETY IN THIS DISTRICT STOP PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES
HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO PROTECT FEDERAL PROPERTIES AND OFFICIALS STOP WILL
ADVISE IF ANY FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS

TWO PAGES ATTACHED

Enc'd [redacted] c
8:50 P.M.
WFOG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

61-126-1

Class. & Ext. By SP-9 BTJ/mc
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 7/1/92
7/1/82

RECORDED

61-126-781X34
61-126-7-34
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

AGENT [REDACTED] WILL REPORT TO YOU THIS MORNING [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
STOP EVERYTHING [REDACTED] HERE TO DATE STOP ALL RADICAL ACTIVITIES [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
TODAY [REDACTED] STOP HAVE COMPLETE ARRANGEMENTS POLICE DEPARTMENT STOP
WE MAINTAINING GUARDS FEDERAL BUILDING ALL NIGHT LONG

END WILCOX

Rec'd 5:15 P.M.
1962

61-126-3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Class. & Ext. By SP-5 BTJ/mg
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 3/1/92

3/1/92

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED

61-126-3

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
[REDACTED] A. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

See One [REDACTED]
See [REDACTED]

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

CHICAGO, ILL.

DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

THREE STICKS DYNAMITE ATTACHED TO SLAM CLOCK SET TO EXPLODE ELEVEN
THIRTY TONIGHT FOUND VACANT BUILDING OPPOSITE STATION & POST OFFICE
CHICAGO TAKEN IN CHARGE BY CHICAGO POLICE NO DAMAGE DONE WILL KEEP IN
TOUCH WITH SITUATION HERE

ONE BLANK

Rec'd 8:00 P.M.
7/1/82

Class. & Ext. By SP-6BTJ/mk
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 7/1/92
2/1/82

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

61-126-78/x36
61-126-1-36
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Div. 1
FILE

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

P.O. Box 452,
Norfolk, Va.

August 9, 1927

AUG 11 1927

Mr. J.E. Hoover,
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL

61-126-781X37
AUG 10 1927 P.M.
DIV. OF INVESTIGATION
RECORDED
INDEXED
FILED

Dear Sir:

With reference to your telegram concerning the Sacco-Vanzetti situation in this District, I have conferred with the Post Office authorities as to their viewpoint of the situation. They informed me that they have received no orders whatsoever and do not feel that the situation here would require any noticeable attention for the fact that there are not many sympathizers, if any at all, in this District.

I have also in a confidential way attempted to determine from the Police Department as to whether or not they felt any uneasiness on account of this situation, and I believe they are in a position to sense any developments, but there appears to be no uneasiness or alarm.

I am also in a discreet way attempting to determine the situation in the larger cities, but personally I am of the opinion that there is very little attention or consideration being given the situation in this territory, owing to the fact that the class of people that are sympathizers are not found in this section but would be more so in industrial sections.

I will be glad to keep you advised by telegraph of any alarming situation that might arise but at the present time everyone here seems to be perfectly at ease and do not contemplate any radical activities.

Very truly yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/1/82 BY SP-10/SP-11

GFH:HS

G.H. HENNEGAR
Special Agent in Charge.

TWO

Police Instructed To Prevent Any Unlawful Assembly

Norfolk police are prepared to handle any demonstration by sympathizers of Sacco and Vanzetti that might be attempted in Norfolk. This was revealed in an order issued by Chief Ironmonger to police officers, instructing them to enforce strictly the ordinance against unlawful assemblies and to see that the "move on" rules are observed.

Chief Ironmonger, however, said he was expecting no trouble in Norfolk.

No extra precautions at the Naval Base or Army Base have been taken.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/1/82 BY SP-80TJ/mh

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Post Office Box 434

61-126-781838
Indianapolis, Indiana, Ind.
August 9, 1927.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Att: Division #1

Class. & Ext. By SP-8 BTJ/mk
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 7/1/82

Dear Sir:

61-126-1-18
AUG 11 1927
Div. 1
City Ind.

Immediately upon receipt of your [REDACTED] I called at the office of the Chief of Police, but as it was late on Saturday evening I was unable to see anyone in authority except the Sergeant on night duty. A few days previously I had talked informally with Captain Kinney of the Detective Department about the possibility of trouble being caused by sympathizers of the two anarchists who are to be executed in Massachusetts tomorrow. Captain Kinney did not feel that there was any cause for apprehension and said that they had not made any preparations to take care of a situation that might arise other than the usual police precaution.

On Sunday I was unable to get in touch with some of the Federal officials but did again call at Police headquarters where I talked with Captain Kinney again and he said he would take it up with the Chief of Police on Monday. I took occasion to go to Ft Benjamin Harrison on Sunday morning where I interviewed the Adjutant with reference to the possibility of securing military assistance in case of necessity. He informed me that in case of urgent need, the commandant would respond to a request by civil authorities for aid, the civil authorities in this case being the U. S. Marshal and U. S. Attorney or the Custodian of the Federal Building.

On Monday morning I took up the matter with the Postmaster, who did not think there was any necessity for taking more than usual precaution to guard the Federal Building or mails. As soon as possible I conferred with Mr. Poland, who is Collector of Customs and Custodian of the Federal Building. He at once expressed himself as being heartily in favor of putting on some extra guards, and in conference with him, the Postmaster, and the Marshal, it was agreed that these precautions would be taken commencing immediately. I then called upon the Chief of Police, who at once agreed to furnish as many plain clothes men as I wanted. With the several watchmen of the building, two Deputy Marshals, six plain clothes detectives, some Post Office employees and one Agent whom I detailed to assist, the Federal property has been and is being well covered twenty-four hours a day.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

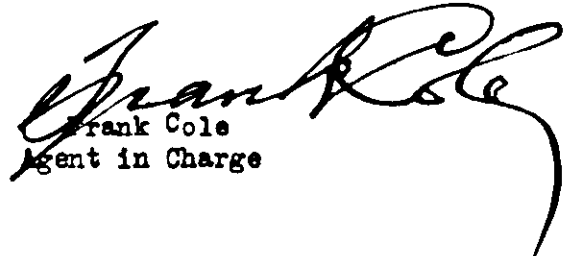
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It was the opinion of the Federal officials with whom I conferred, that outside of this city the only place in this district where there might be a possibility of disturbances by radicals is Terre Haute, and I at once went over there and conferred with the Postmaster, who is also Custodian, and we, together, conferred with the Chief of Police; the latter agreed to detail two plain clothes men to the Federal Building and these, together with the Post Office employees, are thought to be sufficient to guard against depredation there.

Terre Haute and vicinity is a most fertile field for discontent. Within a radius of 25 miles from Terre Haute, the Postmaster informed me, there are more than 20,000 miners; the mines are closed. At the town of Clinton, 15 miles north of Terre Haute, on last Saturday there were 1040 people in the bread line. They also have bread lines in Terre Haute. This, of course, is a great opportunity for radicals to breed discontent and to excite men to do violence.

So far as can be determined at this moment, all due precautions are being taken to guard Federal property from damage. The Federal Judge is away on vacation and the U. S. Attorney is also absent.

Respectfully,


Frank Cole
Agent in Charge

FC:A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

426 Lathrop Bldg.,

Kansas City, Mo.

August 9, 1927.

Class. & Ext. By SP-8 BTJ/wh
Reason-FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 7/1/92
7/1/82

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: DIRECTOR No. 1; CONFIDENTIAL.

In respect to your [redacted] marked
"Strictly Confidential", regarding depredations by alleged anar-
chists in behalf of Sacco and Vanzitti, a preliminary survey of
the larger cities in Kansas City territory discloses no reason
for alarm and I have found no one who appears to anticipate any
attempt to damage Government or other property.

In a casual way and as one newly arrived, I have asked
the men in charge of Secret Service, Postoffice Inspection, Narcotic
and other divisions, who have been stationed here for several years,
what the Radical situation has been in this part of Missouri and in
Kansas. Several of these men cover the same territory as this office
and all replied that it is years since there have been any Radicals
active here. When mention of Sacco and Vanzitti is made, all, with-
out exception, express the opinion that no depredations will be at-
tempted here.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

I interviewed Captain Charles Edwards, ex Police Chief
who is a Lieutenant Colonel in the Military Intelligence, Reserve
Officers, member of the International Association of Police Chiefs
and at the head of the investigative branch of the Associated Em-
ployers Association of Kansas City, also responsible for guarding
many large buildings here and operating for many large corporations,
including the large public utilities. He was referred to as the one
man who knows the local situation thoroughly and has a mass of mat-
erial concerning the labor situation throughout the Middle West.
Captain Edwards has taken the precaution to place guards at some
ten large buildings and will, he states, keep them for ten days
following the execution of Sacco and Vanzitti. He stated he had
absolutely no reason to expect depredations but believed his wealthy
employers would approve his action.

Postmaster Morton arranged today to have Marines and
Naval Recruiting men now on duty at the Federal Building guard
that building from tomorrow until a week following August 11th.
Yesterday he favored publicity, asked my advice and I disapproved.
Today he agreed with me and will do all possible to avoid having
the papers learn of the steps taken.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

b7c
Agent [redacted] who was at Topeka, Kansas, yesterday reports that the Postmaster, custodian of the Federal Building there, has placed an extra man on duty there from ten P. M. to six A.M., and Police will inspect the building each hour during the night for about ten days.

b7c
At Springfield, Missouri, no precautions have been taken to guard the Federal Building or property, as reported today by Agent [redacted] who in discussing the Sacco-Vanzetti in the East felt local Federal officials and Police at Springfield as to their expectations. All appeared to believe that any attacks made by sympathizers of the anarchists would be confined to the large cities.

I shall have a report from St. Joseph, Mo., and Wichita, Kas., by tomorrow night, but from all information received to date there will be no extra precautions taken in those cities to protect Federal property.

I am assuming that the Army officials in charge at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, Kansas, have the men and are sufficiently alert to take any steps deemed advisable. I have not yet been in touch with any of the Army men hereabouts.

It is my intention to talk with Warden T. B. White tomorrow on other matters and will give him an opportunity to speak as to any unusual situation there, without indicating that the Bureau is particularly interested.

Postmaster Morton of Kansas City, Mo., requested that Mr. L. A. Johnson, in charge of about thirty P. O. Inspectors in this territory, with myself, act as a committee to perfect plans to protect the Federal Building. In view of your telegram being marked "Strictly Confidential" and the instruction that every secrecy be maintained, together with the Postmaster at first favoring publicity as to any precautions to be taken, I felt it best to decline, at the same time assuring the Postmaster that we did not wish to shirk any duty and would be glad to assist himself or Mr. Johnson at any moment upon request, and have the Postmaster's promise that he will at once report to us any indication of an attempt to attack Federal Officials or damage Government property.

No threatening letters have been received by officials in our territory so far as I have been able to learn. Captain Edwards, previously referred to, has undercover men in all the large industries here and is exceptionally well informed as to the character of local leaders, and has promised to report anything which might appear to threaten trouble. He is also employed by the Chamber of Commerce which always keeps an ear open for labor or trade disturbances.

Should anything of interest occur, or the situation change materially I will wire you at once.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Very respectfully, *J.E. Bayliss*
J.E. Bayliss, Agent in Charge.

Department of Justice

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

CONFIDENTIAL

Director

Following wire received Western Union from Kingston, New York dated
Attorney General, Boston quote Open the Department of Justice files
re Sacco and Vanzetti Signed Pioneer Youth of America.

Two Draven

Rec'd. 2:15

To Director 2:30

Class. & Ext. By SP-8BTJ/mh
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 5/3/92
5/3/82

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-126-78
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Div. One
Div. Two

From
The Attorney General
to
Official indicated below by check mark

Solicitor General Mitchell.....
Assistant to the Atty. Gen., Donovan.....
Assistant Attorney General Willebrandt.....
Assistant Attorney General Parmenter.....
Assistant Attorney General Marshall.....
Assistant Attorney General Farnum.....
Assistant Attorney General Galloway.....
Assistant Attorney General Luhring.....
Assistant Attorney General Lawrence.....
Mr. Hoover, Dir. Bureau of Investigation.....
Mr. Conner, Superintendent of Prisons.....
Mr. Baldwin, Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Finch, Pardon Attorney.....
Mr. Sornborger, Appointment Clerk.....
Mr. Robb, Mail and Files.....
Mr. Dodge.....
Miss Fitzgerald.....
Mr. Gardner.....
Mr. Horan.....
Mr. Chase.....
Mr. Carusi.....
Miss Watkins.....
Miss Brown.....

MEMORANDUM

8/11/27

Mr. Tuttle
has received
his
instruction
and will
act at once
S.H.T.

RECORDED
AUG 11 1927

61
62-126-783

AUG 11 1927 P.M.

RECEIVED

Div. One

FILE

File in
Sacco-Vanzetti
file
J.C.D.

7

From
The Attorney General
to
Official indicated below by check mark

| | |
|---|---|
| Solicitor General Mitchell..... | |
| Assistant to the Atty. Gen., Donovan..... | |
| Assistant Attorney General Willebrandt..... | |
| Assistant Attorney General Parmenter..... | |
| Assistant Attorney General Marshall..... | |
| Assistant Attorney General Farnum..... | |
| Assistant Attorney General Galloway..... | |
| Assistant Attorney General Luhning..... | |
| Assistant Attorney General Lawrence..... | |
| Mr. Hoover, Dir. Bureau of Investigation..... | ✓ |
| Mr. Conner, Superintendent of Prisons..... | |
| Mr. Baldwin, Chief Clerk..... | |
| Mr. Finch, Pardon Attorney..... | |
| Mr. Sornborger, Appointment Clerk..... | |
| Mr. Robb, Mail and Files..... | |
| Mr. Dodge..... | |
| Miss Fitzgerald..... | |
| Mr. Gardner..... | |
| Mr. Horan..... | |
| Mr. Chase..... | |
| Mr. Carusi..... | |

MEMORANDUM

8/11/27

Mr. Tarr
at Boston
has received
his
instructions
and promise
to assign an
assistant
to co-operate
with Mr. Conner
at once.

RECORDED

Miss Watkins

62-726-784
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miss Brown

AUG 11 1927

AUG 11 1927 P. M.

Div. One

FILE

File in
Sacco-Vanzetti
file: 7.22.27
8/11

45
AUG 11 1927

August 11, 1927.

RECORDED

61-126

61-126-7

AUG 11 1927

Mr. J. C. Maguire,
Boston, Vermont.

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

I wanted to let you know that has been done today relative to the removal of all of the files of the Department in connection with the Sacco - Vanzetti matter. I instructed the Agent in Charge of the Boston office of the Bureau of Investigation, together with Mr. West, an Agent of that office who had charge of the investigation of radical activities at the time of Sacco's and Vanzetti's arrest, to thoroughly go over all papers and documents in the Boston office to verify whether there was anything contained therein that would of any evidentiary value to show the innocence or guilt of either Sacco or Vanzetti. I issued similar instructions to the New York office of the Bureau, instructing the Agent in Charge of that office to personally make a check of the files. The New York files had been reviewed up to that time for the reason that the New York office did not have jurisdiction of radical matters in Massachusetts at the time of the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti. However, I felt that it prior to make certain whether any paper existed or not that would in any way affect the guilt or innocence of the defendants that a check should be made at New York.

I discussed this matter with Mr. Farmer and upon my suggestion Mr. Farmer instructed the United States Attorney at Boston and the United States Attorney at New York to detail an Assistant United States Attorney of each of the respective offices to sit in with the Agents in Charge of each office in the check over of these files. I suggested this action in order that the contents of the files might be viewed by a person who could not be charged by the sympathizers of Sacco or Vanzetti with any prejudice or bias. I realize that the sympathizers of the defendants feel that the Bureau of Investigation is prejudiced and I felt that a representative of the United States Attorneys, who had no connection or interest in the matter in any way, shape, or form, should check the files over. Mr. Farmer had the appropriate instructions issued and an Assistant United States Attorney at New York and one at Boston has been detailed to check the files with the Agents and will reach a decision independent of that reached by the Agents.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/1/92 BY SP8BJM

In Washington, I requested Mr. Nathan to have one of the members of the Criminal Division, Mr. Nathan, assigned to make a personal check of all files in connection with the case. I have assigned the Assistant to the Bureau, Mr. Nathan, to make this check for me, and the progress of the work is being kept up with Mr. Nathan during this check. Instructions have been given that upon this matter at New York, Boston and Washington, proceed immediately and that they work steadily and quickly if necessary in order that there might be a complete check made by not later than the third part of the coming week.

I have directed Mr. Nathan, the Assistant Director of the Bureau, to proceed to Boston today for the purpose of seeing that my instructions are being carried out to the letter and he will then proceed to New York, on Saturday, to see that matters are proceeding satisfactorily there.

I have taken this action above stated because I felt that everything should be done to make certain that nothing in our files had been overlooked by the previous check and survey which was made and in which those of us who reviewed the same reached the conclusion that there was nothing in the files of any evidentiary value that pertained to the guilt or innocence of Sacco or Vanzetti. When the present check-up is completed I will feel that there can be no legitimate criticism of any kind directed at the Department for the check-up will have been made not only by a representative of the Bureau of Investigation but by a representative of the United States Attorneys and of the legal force of the Department, thus removing any basis for the charge that has already been made by the Sacco - Vanzetti Defense Committee that prejudice and bias has been shown.

I wanted you to know of these developments as I felt that you should be advised of what had been done and that everything is being done that we know of to make our position irrefragable. If you feel that anything has been left undone, or have any suggestion that you care to make, I would certainly appreciate receiving it.

Sincerely,

Director.

11-9
JUN 20 '21

August 21, 1927.

61-126

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARKER.

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| 61-126-786 | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| AUG 22 1927 | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| | FILE |

I have just been advised by my Agent in Charge at New York that he has communicated with the United States Attorney's office at New York and was informed that Mr. Wettle is out of the city and that Mr. Leisure, who is Acting in Charge of the United States Attorney's office at New York, has received no instructions from Washington to have an Assistant U. S. Attorney to be detailed to review the Snice and Vanzetti files.

I am bringing this to your attention for my understanding was that you had issued such instructions. I would suggest that the United States Attorney's office at New York be called and that Mr. Leisure be talked to as he stated that he would be very glad to arrange for the detail of such assistant as soon as he received instructions from Washington. As time is of the essence in this matter, it is respectfully requested that immediate action be taken.

Respectfully,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/1/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mc

Director.

227

#3

3637

New York 1, Aug 11, 1927

Mr Hoover

Director Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington D.C.

RECORDED & INDEXED

AUG 23 1927

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AUG 12 1927 A.M.

RECEIVED DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/1/82 BY SP-6 [signature]

Dear Sir:

It has just come to my knowledge that all the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations, threats etc are being prepared at the Mohagan Lake Jewish Colony near Peekskill, N.Y.

The leader of this movement is a trusted Soviet superior Mrs Margaret K. McDell, lawyer from New York. Her office is at 110 W. 40th Str. N.Y.C.


There was last Sunday meeting ~~with~~ under ~~the~~ auspices the Mohagan Colony at which I understand some Soviet emissaries were present.

(over)

I understand Mrs M. K. Udell
is now in Boston, Mass org
anizing protests, riots etc

I am with the Holmes Elec
Protective Co. Yesterday and
today I am on duty at
238 William Str. My D. is
Hearst's Star Publ. Comp
and which was stated to be
bombed.

Yours in haste



363 W 27th Street
New York City,

August 11, 1927.

Mr. Hoover,
Director Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/1/82 BY

Dear Sir:

It has just come to my knowledge that all the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations, threats etc., are being prepared at the Mohegan Lake Jewish Colony near Peekskill, N. Y.

The leader of this movement is a trusted Soviet supporter, Mrs. Margaret K. Udell, a lawyer from New York. Her office is at 110 W. 40th street N.Y.C.

There was last Sunday a meeting under her auspices at the Mohegan Colony at which I understand some Soviet emissaries were present.

I understand Mrs. M. K. Udell is now in Boston, Mass., organizing protests, riots etc.

I am with the Holmes Electric Protective Co. Yesterday and today I am on duty at 258 William Street, N.Y.C. which is Hearst's Star Publishing Company and which was stated to be bombed.

Yours in haste,

(signed) [REDACTED] b7c

SP-1
51-12

H-2

6-126-787

RECORDED

Mr. Robert F. Welles,
Chief, Eastern European Division,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith for your information, a copy of a letter received by the Bureau of Investigation from one [redacted] relative to demonstrations held in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti at the Jewish Colony near Peekskill, New York. b7c

It will be noted that the writer alleges that certain Soviet agents were in attendance at that meeting.

Very truly yours,

Inc. 40696.

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1/82 BY SP-903/uk

U FILES DIVISION
MAILED
15 1927
P.M.
OF JUSTICE

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

61-

August 10th, 1927



Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION: Division Two
RE: Radical Activities

Dear Sir:

I am attaching clippings from the
Chicago Daily Tribune and the Chicago Herald
Examiner, for August 10th, 1927, containing
photographs and stories of radical activities in
Chicago.

Yours very truly,

Frank J. Blake
FRANK J. BLAKE,
Special Agent in Charge

✓ FJB:FEM
Encl.

[Handwritten signature/initials]

RECORDED & INDEXED

AUG 12 1927

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/7/10 BY SP-807/MG

| |
|-------------|
| 61-126-788 |
| AUG 12 1927 |
| Div. Two |

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Department of Justice

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

St. Louis, Mo.

Director

Nothing of interest has occurred this district regarding matter
Sacco Vanzetti.

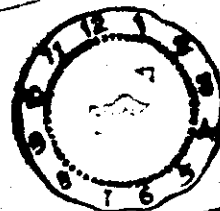
Two Connelley



Rec'd. 2

To Director 2:15

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OTHERWISE



Class. & Ext. By SP-8 BTJ/MC
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 7/1/82

RECORDED

61-126-7881
61-126-1-140

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| [REDACTED] | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| Div. 2 | FILE |

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

J. L. H.

OFFICERS WATCH PUBLIC BUILDINGS CHURCHES TO PREVENT DISORDER AS PROTEST TO FULLER DECISION

**Meeting in Moose Hall
Downtown Attended
by 900.**

**LOCAL RADICALS WATCHED
Van Eosen Asks For United
Action Without Vesting
Of Violence.**

Many Pittsburghers witnessed yesterday in churches guarded by police, other guards were placed about public buildings and homes of public officials. Emergency police measures were prepared and the protective agencies of the country, county and city combined to prevent any unlawful demonstrations or acts as protests against the decision of Governor Alvan T. Fuller of Mass., that Sacco and Vanzetti must die in the electric chair this week.

A mass meeting in the interest of Sacco and Vanzetti was held yesterday in the Moose Temple auditorium. It was attended by 900 and addressed by six speakers and guarded by a detail of police. The resolution urging a rehearal until the case can be reviewed by the highest Federal courts and an appeal for intervention and stay by the President of the United States was adopted and forwarded to Governor Fuller and President Coolidge.

URGES UNITED ACTION.

A feature of the meeting was the address of Dr. W. J. Van Eosen, of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Council of Western Pennsylvania, who presided. He urged the audience be moved to take no individual action except in the interest of organizing a solid body as suggested by the speakers, and that they weigh carefully every utterance in connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Adolph Kalata, 30, of 530 Speck alley, Adams Run, an alleged radical who was arrested after he is said to have had a revolver in Fifth avenue early yesterday, was held for investigation by city detectives after he is alleged to have admitted connection with other radicals planning a demonstration in Pittsburgh against the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Police gave out policemen in some of the districts were hurried yesterday and officers were issued placing the districts in which some emergency measures were to be taken.

WATCH LOCAL RADICALS.

Tear gas bombs, maces and riot guns were distributed to the police stations and placed in the patrol wagons.

United States District Attorney John P. Meyer ordered agents of the department of justice to keep under sur-

veillance of all persons known to be radical, and to keep under surveillance the homes of city officials.

Superintendent of Police Peter J. Walsh yesterday called out 100 extra policemen to guard public buildings, churches and the homes of city officials.

Inspector of Police John J. McLaughlin placed police details on guard of the Southside Carnegie library, school houses, churches, banks and business stores when he received a report of an attempt to bomb buildings in that district would be made.

Meyer received a report that the Federal building in Baltimore had been bombed and took precautions by placing guards of secret service and prohibition officers on all government property.

INVESTIGATOR NAMES.

District Attorney Samuel B. Gardner announced that Henry B. Landon, former chief of the radical division of the Pittsburgh office of the department of justice, will represent the office in connection with any investigation of radical activities that may arise from the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Gardner placed Landon at the command of the United States attorney here, and it is expected that he may act in connection with the threat sent to the supreme court from Pittsburgh.

An appeal that the Sacco-Vanzetti case be made the basis of a movement for a solid organization of the working class, even if the attempts to save the lives of the condemned men fail, was made by the speakers at the Moose temple mass meeting yesterday afternoon.

The speakers were Powers Haggood, of Guilford, representing district No. 3 of the United Mine Workers; Mrs. Sarah Lambach, of the Progressive Women of Pittsburgh; Diabetti Marino, representing the Italian Workers of Pittsburgh; B. E. Barry, representing the Workers Party of Pittsburgh; Harry A. Galt, representing the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Council of Western Pennsylvania; and A. J. Smith, of Brookwood Labor College, Kingston, New York, and former general secretary of the Purdie Workers.

PLEA AGAINST VIOLENCE.

Dr. Van Eosen, in his introductory address, said he expressed the attitude of the committee working in behalf of the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti in opposing any tendency on the part of anyone to believe that the end justifies the means for violence at any time. He cautioned his audience that the hysteria brought by the Sacco-Vanzetti case should not lead to any

unlawful actions. He said that the committee was not interested in giving Sacco and Vanzetti as it was preserving the dignity of the law and the ruling class in Massachusetts. He said the Sacco-Vanzetti case was not only some of the best given at the trial.

He said Sacco and Vanzetti were martyrs and believed in the law and cruelty of our present system. He said the working class must suffer from no illusion that can get justice in the present courts and must begin to turn away from the capitalists by forgetting the Republic.

Democratic political parties supporting a working class party. The workers must not let Sacco and Vanzetti die in the Sacco-Vanzetti but must insist that the men be and freed.

U. S. LIKENED TO ROM.

Galt likened the United States to ancient Rome in "pomp, arrogance" and drew a "curse" of the putting to death of slaves by the "ruling class." Both the trial and the investigation by Governor Fuller's commission, Sacco-Vanzetti case was "cal." He said it now is a class war in the United States and urged the workers to

defend those men be well and body.

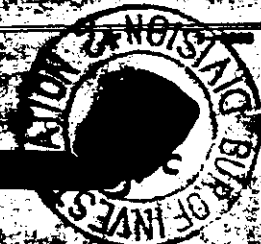
The resolution unanimously was as follows:

Be it resolved, That this, a mass citizens of Pittsburgh, hereby appeal to Governor of the state of Massachusetts, to grant Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti a reprieve until as either the Federal or the Massachusetts courts shall have had a chance to review their case, and be it further resolved, That we appeal to the President of the United States, President of the United States, had stay the execution of Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti; and that we telegraphed to Governor Fuller and President Coolidge.

CONFIDENTIAL

Department of Justice

TELEGRAM RECEIVED



MINNEAPOLIS, MINN

DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

61-126-1

SACCO VAN KETTEL SITUATION HERE QUIET TWO SMALL PROTESTS MEETINGS IN
TWIN CITY LAST NIGHT STOP INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE APPARENTLY
CAPITALIZING SITUATION AND TAKING UP COLLECTIONS FOR RELIEF OF AGITATORS
IN PRISON SUCH AS TOM MOONEY AND OTHERS STOP THERE HAVE BEEN RUMORS
OF CONTEMPLATED DESTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS HOWEVER UNFOUNDED STOP
MESSAGE SENT LAST NIGHT TO PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND GOVER-
NOR ENDORSED AND PAID FOR BY SMALL GROUP OF SYMPATHIZERS CONSISTING
OF LATIN AND OTHER LOW GLASSIES EUROPEANS FOREIGNERS STOP POLICE AWAKE
AND KEEPING POSTED

TWO HANNI

Rec'd [redacted] Jc

5:45 P.M.

*FCG

Class. & Ext. By SP-8 BTJ/nlw
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 7/1/92
7/1/92

[RECORDED]

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61-126-1-42
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Div. 8
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TELEGRAM RECEIVED

Replying to your [redacted] regarding radical activities. [redacted]
situation thoroughly covered this district. No contemplated actions
learned of here.

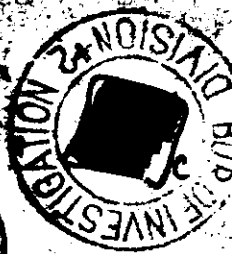
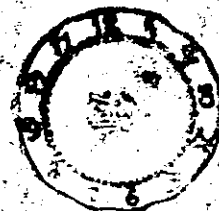
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See Dowd.

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To Director 2:20

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Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 7/1/92
7/1/82

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61-126-1-43
61-126-783

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FBI - NEW YORK
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CONFIDENTIAL

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

P.O. Box #987.



CLK:AM

66-14

August 10, 1927.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dear Sir:

Referring to your confidential telegram in reference to the Sacco and Vanzetti matter there is transmitted herewith newspaper article which appeared in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette for the 9th instant.

There have been no outbreaks in this district so far and the situation seems to be well under control.

Very truly yours,

C. L. Keep

C. L. KEEP

Special Agent in Charge.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-8BTJ/mk
ON 7/1/82

| Encl.

[Handwritten signature/initials]

RECORDED & INDEXED
61-126-788X3 44
61-126-1-24
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 11 1927 A.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
J. Edgar Hoover

PAIR ARRESTED IN CITY'S GUARD AGAINST BOMB

Each Found
Near to Municipal
Building

POLICE DETAIL INCREASED

Twelve Men Are Sent
Watch Oliver Building
Day and Night

Additional police were detailed yesterday to guard buildings in the approaches in the downtown district against possible violence by pathifers of Sacco and Vanzetti, deemed by the decision of Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts to the electric chair.

By request, 12 plainclothesmen sent to guard the Oliver building, Smithfield street and Sixth avenue side and out for 24 hours a day.

The police details on churches, public buildings and homes of public officials were maintained.

Two Are Arrested

Two arrests were made in the borough yesterday. Two precinct detectives arrested John Krosko, 27, Third avenue, an alleged radical, the City-County building. He was for investigation in Central police court on a charge of being a suspicious person.

John Kropovitch, 52, 2601 B street, refused to give any explanation to Patrolman John Quenan, claims he was acting suspiciously the Southside Carnegie Library. Kropovitch was locked up as a suspicious character. He refused to make any statement and will be arraigned this morning.

Superintendent of Police Peter Walsh, Safety Director James Clark and Assistant Superintendent Police Lee C. Coleman conferred today.

Reports of attempts to bomb bridges outside the city were received by telephone at the county detective bureau yesterday but when investigated proved untrue.

The orders to city police are to arrest any persons loitering or acting suspiciously in the vicinity of public building or bridge or other public property.

61-126-1-6

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

P.O. Box 452,
Norfolk, Va.

August 10, 1927

61-126-1

Mr. J.E. Hoover,
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL

Dear Sir:

I am now in receipt of information gained in a confidential way that the Chief of Police R.F. Taylor of Roanoke, Va. states that the situation concerning Sacco and Vanzetti is very peaceful in that city and that no demonstrations have taken place and he does not expect any; that Roanoke is composed of about 75,000 inhabitants and of that number about 500 foreigners live there, which amount includes men, women and children. He further states that there is no labor union in Roanoke and for the past 15 years there has been no radical tendencies, and that he has the co-operation of most of the foreign element of that city with reference to law enforcement.

I will keep you advised further.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

G.H. PENNEGER
Special Agent in Charge.

RECORDED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/1/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mc

GPH:HS

61-126-78814 AUG 12 1927
61-126-1-45
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 11 1927 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Div. One
Div. Two
T.R.E.

W. E. O'NEILL